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ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 64, H. Q. A., Aug. 28, 1878.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the annexed
supply tables for light batteries and sea coast forts are
published for the guidance of officers in making re-
quisitions for Ordnance stores for the care and pre-
servation of artillery, artillery carriages, etc. Requi-
sitions must be made to conform to these tables unless
extraordinary circumstances, to be plainly set forth in
each case, should require a larger supply of one or
more of the articles authorized. (We omit the tables.
—ED. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 65, H. Q. A., Aug. 29, 1878.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following
opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States
is published for the information of the Army:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1878.

The Secretary of War:

Sir: The questions asked by you of the Attorney-General, in
communications dated on the 20th and 26th ultimos, concern the
construction of sections 7 and 9 of the Army Appropriation Act
of June 18, 1878.

The former of these sections, so far as material here, provides,
"That all officers of the Army of the United States who have
served as officers in the Volunteer forces during the War of the
Rebellion, or as enlisted men in the Armies of the United States,
Regular or Volunteer, shall be, and are hereby, credited with the
full time they may have served as such officers and as such en-
listed men, in computing their service for longevity pay and
retirement."

The questions asked in this connection are, (1) whether *Cadets*
at West Point are to be regarded as "enlisted men;" and (2)
whether service performed by enlisted men *previously to the War*
of the Rebellion is to be taken into account.

1. Upon consideration it seems to me that *Cadets* are not "en-
listed men" within the section above quoted.

A perusal of other sections of the act of June 18, last, shows
that Congress was at that time making special provision for the
benefit of privates and non-commissioned officers who had been
or might be promoted as officers: section 3 enacts that every
official Army Register hereafter issued shall state the previous ser-
vice as a *private or non-commissioned officer* of all officers promoted
from the ranks or having served in the Volunteer Army either as
enlisted men or as officers; section 8 enacts that all vacancies in
the grade of 2d Lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from
the graduates of the Military Academy, or failing those, by pro-
motion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army;
and that only after the exhaustion of the above classes shall ap-

pointments be made from civil life; and section 4 makes detailed
provision for such promotions of non-commissioned officers.

It seems to me that section 7 is plainly an exhibition of the
same policy. The officers spoken of in section 2 are such as have
been promoted from the ranks of the Regular Army, or as have
served as *enlisted men*, or as *officers in the Volunteer Army*; those
spoken of in section 7 are such as have served as *officers in the*
Volunteer forces, or as *enlisted men in the Army, Regular or Vol-*
unteer. In the former section the two classes mentioned are
arranged with reference to the branch of the service (Regular or
Volunteer) from which they come; the two classes in the latter
section are arranged with reference to their previous rank, viz.:
as officers, or as enlisted men.

The persons, however, who are to be registered in a particular
way, under section 2, are the same that are to receive a particular
credit under section 7. Indeed section 2 is preliminary to sec-
tion 7, and provides the evidence needed for its ready adminis-
tration. Therefore as officers who were primarily cadets cannot
be described as "promoted from the ranks" under section 2, it
follows that such previous condition is not included under the
phrase "enlisted men" in section 7.

I add that the meaning of the phrase "enlisted men," derived
as above from considering different provisions in the act before
us, is also that ordinarily in use. Whatever may be said as to
the virtual effect of the process by which civilians become Cadets,
its technical, specific name is not *enlistment*, but *admission*; and
in the same way, after admission they are not *men*, but *Cadets* of
the Army.

I have in this connection read and considered the opinion re-
ferred to in the papers transmitted, viz.: those to be found in
1 Op., 276, 348, and 469; 2 Op., 251, and 7 Op., 383. It is true that
in one instance (1 Op., 290) Mr. Wirt, arguing, calls Cadets
"enlisted soldiers." The conclusion to which he came, however,
did not turn upon that expression, and the subsequent, well con-
sidered discussion of the topic by Mr. Cushing (7 Op., 383), in
which the view now adopted is clearly maintained, may well be
characterized as making substantially an end of controversy
thereupon.

2. The second question above stated presents no special diffi-
culty. The phrase, "during the War of the Rebellion," is in-
troduced as a limitation upon the clause providing for officers,
but is omitted from that which refers to enlisted men.

I therefore answer this question affirmatively.

Section 9 of the act of June 18 last enacts, "That at all posts
and stations where there are public quarters belonging to the
United States, officers may be furnished with quarters in kind in
such public quarters, and not elsewhere," etc.: "Provided, That
at places where there are no public quarters, commutation therefor
may be paid by the Pay Department to the officer entitled to the
same, at a rate not exceeding," etc., etc.

In connection with this provision it occurs to you as a ques-
tion, whether at a post where there are public quarters, *insuffi-*
cient however in quantity, commutation may be allowed to such
officers as, because of such deficiency, cannot be furnished.

I answer this question affirmatively. For at such stations, in
regard to all officers necessarily excluded from public quarters,
there are, within the meaning of the proviso, "no public quar-
ters." Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. PHILLIPS, Solicitor-General.

Approved: CHAS. DEVENS, Attorney-General.

G. O. 66, H. Q. A., Aug. 30, 1878.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following regula-
tions, based on the provisions of the 9th section of the act
making appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1879 (approved June 18, 1878), and which reads as
follows, are announced for the information and government of
all concerned:

"Sec. 9. That at all posts and stations where there are public
quarters belonging to the United States, officers may be fur-
nished with quarters in kind in such public quarters, and not
elsewhere, by the Quartermaster's Department, assigning to the
officers of each grade, respectively, such number of rooms as is
now allowed to such grade by the rules and regulations of the
Army: *Provided*, That at places where there are no public quar-
ters, commutation therefor may be paid by the Pay Department
to the officer entitled to the same at a rate not exceeding ten
dollars per room per month, and the commutation for quarters
allowed to the General shall be at the rate of one hundred and
twenty dollars per month, and to the Lieutenant-General at the
rate of seventy dollars per month."

II. Commutation for quarters, on account of an insufficiency
of quarters, will not be paid until the *pro rata* reduction of
quarters has been made, as required in paragraph 1071 of the
Regulations, and in General Orders No. 57, current series, from
the Headquarters of the Army. Department Commanders must
decide which officers shall be entitled to commutation, and their
orders will be submitted to the Paymaster to pay the same.

III. Commutation of quarters will be paid only at the station
for which it is claimed, and by the senior disbursing Paymaster
thereat, or, if there be no Paymaster at the station, by the Chief
Paymaster of the Department, or such of his subordinates as he
may designate upon the officer's application.

IV. The first voucher, in each case, for commutation at any
station must be accompanied with a copy of the order, or other
authority, assigning the officers to duty thereat. On subsequent
vouchers for commutation at same station, under the same order,
the Paymaster will make reference, by number, etc., to the
voucher and account with which the order is filed.

V. When a Paymaster is relieved from duty at a station, or in
case of his prolonged absence therefrom, he will furnish to his
successor, or, if the station be broken up, to his Chief Pay-
master, a certified statement setting forth the name and grade of
each officer who is then upon his list for commutation of quar-
ters, together with the number, etc., of his voucher with which
the officer's order is filed.

G. O. 67, H. Q. A., Sept. 2, 1878.

The following promotions and appointments in the
Army of the United States, made by the President, by
and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by
the President alone, since the publication of G. O. 20,
of May 7, 1878, and No. 58, of July 30, 1878, and
up to Sept. 1, 1878, are announced:

[Those made by the President alone are designated thus §.]

I. PROMOTIONS.

Corps of Engineers.—Ordnance Department.—(See ARMY AND
NAVY JOURNAL, July 6, p. 771.—ED. JOURNAL.)

First Cavalry.—§ Additional 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis,
to be 2d Lieutenant, June 15, 1878, vice Miller, appointed regi-
mental quartermaster (Co. D).

Third Cavalry.—§ 2d Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, Jr., to be 1st
Lieutenant, May 15, 1878, vice Smith, appointed regimental adju-
tant (Co. F). § Additional 2d Lieut. F. Halverson French,
to be 2d Lieutenant, May 15, 1878, vice Steever, promoted (Co. G).

Fourth Cavalry.—§ 2d Lieut. Charles A. F. Hatfield, to be 1st
Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice Walton, retired from active ser-
vice (Co. E). Additional 2d Lieut. David N. McDonald, to be 2d
Lieutenant, May 17, 1878, vice Dorst, appointed regimental adju-
tant (Co. H). § Additional 2d Lieut. Fred. Wheeler, to be 2d
Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice Hatfield, promoted (Co. C).

Sixth Cavalry.—§ 2d Lieut. Robert Hanna, to be 1st Lieutenant,
July 11, 1878, vice Henry, deceased (Co. A).

Seventh Cavalry.—§ 2d Lieut. John C. Gresham, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Craycroft, retired from active service
(Co. B). § 2d Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 28,
1878, vice Braden, retired from active service (Co. K). § 2d Lieut.
Lloyd S. McCormick, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 30, 1878, vice
Bakerston, dismissed (Co. D). § Additional 2d Lieut. Baldwin D.

Spilman, to be 2d Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice Gresham, pro-
moted (Co. M). § Additional 2d Lieut. Charles M. Carrow, to be 2d
Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice Scott, promoted (Co. I).

Eighth Cavalry.—§ Additional 2d Lieut. William J. Elliott, to be 2d
Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice Rogers, retired from active
service (Co. L).

Ninth Cavalry.—§ 2d Lieut. David J. Gibbon, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Gross, retired from active service (Co.
F). § 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport, to be 1st Lieutenant, June
28, 1878, vice Budd, retired from active service (Co. H). § Addi-
tional 2d Lieut. James R. Richards, Jr., to be 2d Lieutenant, June
28, 1878, vice Gibbon, promoted (Co. L). § Additional 2d Lieut.
James F. Bell, to be 2d Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice Davenport,
promoted (Co. M). Since transferred to the 7th Cavalry.

Tenth Cavalry.—§ Additional 2d Lieut. John N. Glass, to be 2d
Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice Turner, resigned (Co. D). Since
transferred to the 6th Cavalry.

First Artillery.—2d Lieut. Arthur Murray, to be 1st Lieutenant,
June 14, 1878, vice Totten, deceased (Battery C). § 2d Lieut.
Henry M. Andrews, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 6, 1878, vice
Wheeler, wholly retired from service (Battery A).

Second Artillery.—2d Lieut. Edmund M. Cobb, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 7, 1878, vice Mast, dropped for desertion (Battery
M). Additional 2d Lieut. David Price, Jr., of the 1st Artillery,
to be 2d Lieutenant, June 7, 1878, vice Cobb, promoted (Battery B).
Since transferred to the 1st Artillery.

Third Artillery.—Additional 2d Lieut. Francis P. Blair, to be 2d
Lieutenant, June 13, 1878, vice MacNutt, appointed 1st Lieuten-
ant in the Ordnance Department (Battery L).

First Infantry.—§ 2d Lieut. Douglas M. Scott, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Jones, retired from active service (Co.
F). § 2d Lieut. Matthew Markland, to be 1st Lieutenant, June
28, 1878, vice Duff, retired from active service (Co. E). § 2d Lieut.
John J. O'Connell, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice Jen-
nings, retired from active service (Co. A). § Additional 2d Lieut.
Frank de L. Carrington, to be 2d Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice
Scott, promoted (Co. C). § Additional 2d Lieut. Charles G. Starr,
to be 2d Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice Markland, promoted (Co.
F). § Additional 2d Lieut. Nat. P. Plister, to be 2d Lieutenant,
June 28, 1878, vice O'Connell, promoted (Co. A).

Third Infantry.—§ Additional 2d Lieut. Frank P. Avery, to be 2d
Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice Williams, retired from active
service (Co. B). § Additional 2d Lieut. Henry F. Kendall, to be 2d
Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice Benjamin, retired from active
service (Co. C).

Fourth Infantry.—§ 2d Lieut. Robert H. Young, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Ezekiel, retired from active ser-
vice (Co. F). § Additional 2d Lieut. Silas A. Wolf, to be 2d Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Young, promoted (Co. H).

Fifth Infantry.—§ 2d Lieut. Chas. E. Hargous, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 21, 1878, vice McDermott, deceased (Co. C). § Addi-
tional 2d Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, to be 2d Lieutenant, June
21, 1878, vice Hargous, promoted (Co. H).

Seventh Infantry.—2d Lieut. Charles A. Booth, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, April 15, 1878, vice Woodruff, who resigns his regimental
commission only (Co. B).

Ninth Infantry.—2d Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, March 11, 1878, vice Lee, appointed regimental adju-
tant (Co. I). § 2d Lieut. Hayden De Lany, to be 1st Lieutenant,
June 28, 1878, vice Miller, retired from active service (Co. A).
§ Additional 2d Lieut. Elijah H. Merrill, to be 2d Lieutenant,
June 28, 1878, vice De Lany, promoted (Co. O).

Tenth Infantry.—§ 2d Lieut. Charles E. Bottsford, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Olmstead, retired from active ser-
vice (Co. H). § Additional 2d Lieut. Donald Winston, to be 2d Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Bottsford, promoted (Co. E).

Eleventh Infantry.—§ 2d Lieut. Albert L. Myer, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Boswell, retired from active service
(Co. I). § Additional 2d Lieut. Henry O. S. Heistand, to be 2d Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Myer, promoted (Co. B).

Twelfth Infantry.—§ 2d Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Nesmith, retired from active ser-
vice (Co. I). § 2d Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, to be 1st Lieutenant,
June 28, 1878, vice Rutherford, retired from active service (Co. G).
§ Additional 2d Lieut. Millard F. Walz, to be 2d Lieutenant, June
28, 1878, vice Tassin, promoted (Co. A). § Additional 2d Lieut.
E. Farnsworth Wilcox, to be 2d Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice
Smith, promoted (Co. G).

Thirteenth Infantry.—2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Gilman, to be 1st
Lieutenant, June 13, 1878, vice Birnie, transferred to the Ordnance
Department (Co. C).

Seventeenth Infantry.—§ 2d Lieut. Alexander Ogle, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Marcotte, retired from active ser-
vice (Co. H). § Additional 2d Lieut. Ormentis J. C. Hock, to be 2d Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Ogle, promoted (Co. K).

Nineteenth Infantry.—2d Lieut. John A. Payne, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, May 13, 1878, vice Walker, dismissed (Co. H). § 2d Lieut.
George K. Spencer, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice
Dunton, retired from active service (Co. G). § Additional 2d Lieut.
Abel L. Smith, to be 2d Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, vice
Spencer, promoted (Co. A).

Twentieth Infantry.—§ 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Huston, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Yeckley, retired from active ser-
vice (Co. D). § Additional 2d Lieut. John L. Cox, to be 2d Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Huston, promoted (Co. B).

Twenty-first Infantry.—2d Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, to be 1st
Lieutenant, May 10, 1878, vice Moore, deceased (Co. F).

Twenty-second Infantry.—§ 2d Lieut. Oscar D. Ladley, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Badger, retired from active ser-
vice (Co. D). § Additional 2d Lieut. Robert N. Getty, to be 2d Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Ladley, promoted (Co. A).

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—§ 2d Lieut. Jacob R. Pierce, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Albee, retired from active service
(Co. D). § 2d Lieut. Henry Wygant, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 9,
1878, vice Donovan, resigned (Co. A). § 2d Lieut. William H. W.
James, to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1878, vice Saxton, resigned
(Co. B).

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—§ 2d Lieut. Henry H. Landon, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878, vice Alsworth, retired from active ser-
vice (Co. I).

II. APPOINTMENTS.

[See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL July 6, 1878.]

III. RE-APPOINTMENTS.

Pay Department.—For the purpose of placing him on the re-
tired list, in conformity with the act of Congress approved June
19, 1878, § Robert C. Walker, late paymaster, to be paymaster,
with the rank of major, June 19, 1878 (since retired).

Ninth Cavalry.—§ J. Hansell French, of Pennsylvania (late 2d
Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry), to be 2d Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1878, vice
Bailey, transferred to the 6th Cavalry (Co. M).

Tenth Cavalry.—In conformity with the act of Congress
approved April 23, 1878, George A. Ames, of the District of
Columbia (late captain, 10th Cavalry), to be captain, May 11,
1878, with his former rank and date of commission from July
28, 1866, to the vacancy created by the dismissal of Captain
Thomas Little, on Dec. 30, 1877 (Co. L).

To be Captain of Cavalry.—In conformity with the act of Con-
gress approved March 9, 1878, William L. Foulk, of Pennsylv-
ania (late captain, 10th Cavalry), June 14, 1878, with his former
rank and date of commission from March 3, 1875 (since assigned
to the 6th Cavalry).

Restored to the List of Retired Officers.—Captain Adam Badeau,
to date from May 19, 1869.

IV. TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENT.

Transfers.—Major Thomas T. Thornburgh, paymaster, to

major 4th Infantry, May 23, 1878. Major Henry G. Thomas, 4th Infantry, to major and paymaster, May 23, 1878. 1st Lieut. Rogers Birnie, Jr., of the 13th Infantry, to the Ordnance Department, June 13, 1878, vice Greer, promoted. § 2d Lieut. Albert S. Bailey, of the 9th Cavalry, to the 6th Cavalry, Aug. 9, 1878, vice Hanna, promoted (Co. B). § 2d Lieut. John N. Glass, of the 10th Cavalry, to the 6th Cavalry, Aug. 9, 1878, vice Rucker, deceased (Co. A). § 2d Lieut. James F. Bell, of the 9th Cavalry, to the 7th Cavalry, Aug. 9, 1878, vice McCormick, promoted (Co. L). § 2d Lieut. David Price, Jr., of the 2d Artillery, to the 1st Artillery, June 14, 1878, vice Murray, promoted (Battery C). § 2d Lieut. Edwin McNeill, of the 25th Infantry, to the 1st Artillery, July 6, 1878, vice Andrews, promoted (Battery K).

Assignment.—Captain William L. Foulk, to the 6th Cavalry, Aug. 10, 1878, vice Kerin, retired from active service (Co. F).

V. RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

[See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL July 6, p. 773.—ED. JOURNAL]. In accordance with the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878. Major Robert C. Walker, paymaster, June 22, 1878.

VI. CASUALTIES.

[See weekly reports in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.—ED. JOURNAL].

Revised.—So much of General Orders No. 20, of May 7, 1878, as dropped from the rolls, in conformity with section 1223, Revised Statutes, and the Opinion of the Attorney-General, dated Dec. 11, 1877, Capt. Adam Badeau, to date from May 19, 1869.

The following decision of the Secretary of War, relative to the issue and sale of fuel to A. A. Surgeons, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: "In any contract made prior to the act approved June 30, 1878, fuel will be furnished in accordance with the terms of the law existing at the time and the terms of the contract. Contracts made since the passage of the act should conform to its allowances. A. A. Surgeons may purchase fuel from the Quartermaster's Department at legal rates." (Circular, Aug. 23, D. P.)

The expenditure of public money for iron targets is forbidden in this Division, and the use of light wooden frames, covered with canvas, as targets is enjoined, both on account of the economy and because with the latter there is no danger from "spattering," and no loss of lead. There must be thrown up a bank of earth behind and a foot higher than the target to catch the bullets, and on the left of and in front of it a box made of 2-inch plank 6½ feet high, 6 feet wide and 3 feet thick, and filled with sand, must be put up as a screen to the markers. By wholly re-covering the targets every few days with paper they last indefinitely. When used, some bits of paper and some flour paste and black paint keep them in order (Circular, Aug. 15, M. D. P. and D. C.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M. of the Dept., will proceed to Boston, Mass., on public business (S. O. 156, Aug. 31, D. E.)

Capt. Augustus O. Robinson, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Sewall, Marblehead, Mass., and inspect the Ordnance Sergeant's quarters at that post (S. O. 157, Sept. 2, D. E.)

Capt. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept., will proceed to make a survey in order to the location of a telegraph line along the Nueces River, from Camp Wood to Fort Ewell, and to select sites, for stations, at intervals not to exceed 25 miles; due regard being had to water, wood, and grass for cavalry detachments necessary to guard the stations (S. O. 180, Aug. 23, D. F.)

Major Charles A. Reynolds, Q. M., is relieved from the operations of par. 2, S. O. 78, and is assigned to duty at Portland, Ore. (S. O. 80, July 3, D. C.)

Major G. Norman Lieber, J. A., is relieved from duty at these Hdqrs and at the Hdqrs Dept. of the East, to enable him to comply with par. 2, S. O. 79, c. s., H. Q. A., assigning him to duty at the Military Academy, West Point (S. O. 78, Aug. 27, M. D. A.)

Major Guido N. Lieber, Judge-Advocate, is assigned to be Professor of Law at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, to take effect Aug. 28, 1878 (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

1st Lieut. M. W. Wood, A. Surg., member G. C. M. Ft. McPherson, Neb., Sept. 3 (S. O. 81, Aug. 31, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Louis Brechemin, M. D., will be relieved by the C. O. Camp J. G. Sturgis from duty with the troops at that place, upon the improvement therefrom of the companies designated for the garrison of the post ordered established in that vicinity, and will thereupon report for duty as post surgeon at the new station to Major H. M. Lazelle, commanding. Upon the establishment of the post, he will be dropped from the returns of Fort Sully and taken up on those of the new station (S. O. 103, Aug. 27, D. D.)

The C. O. of Camp J. G. Sturgis will relieve Hosp. Steward George O. Ent from duty with troops at that place, when they shall have been ordered into winter quarters, and will send him to report to Major H. M. Lazelle, 1st Infantry, for duty at the new post ordered established in that vicinity (S. O. 103, Aug. 27, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. J. R. Harmer will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 181, August 26, D. T.)

A. Surg. J. V. De Hanne, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Concho, Tex., Aug. 29 (S. O. 179, Aug. 23, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. W. Barbour will proceed to Fort Gibson, Ind. T., for temporary duty. Upon the arrival at Fort Gibson of A. A. Surg. Atkins, Surg. Barbour will resign his station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 154, Aug. 29, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. S. M. Finley is assigned to temporary duty in San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 179, Aug. 23, D. T.)

The following assignment of officers of the Medical Department is made: Surg. W. S. King, now at Philadelphia, to duty at Carlisle Bks, Pa.; Surg. James Simons, now at Baltimore, to duty at Fort McHenry, Md.; Surg. John F. Head, now at Boston, to duty at Fort Independence, Mass.; Surg. Thomas A. McParlin, now at N. Y. City, to duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 156, Aug. 31, D. E.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, the operation of par. 2, S. O. 177, Aug. 16, 1878, from this office, changing the stations of certain officers of the Q. M. Department, is suspended until further orders (S. O., Sept. 2, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, Captain N. S. Constable, A. Q. M.—to take effect Sept. 5, Fort Concho, Texas (S. O. 182, Aug. 27, D. T.)

Twenty-two days, Surg. B. E. Fryer, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 153, Aug. 26, D. M.)

Ten days, 1st Lieut. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. The C. O. of Fort A. Lincoln will detail an officer to take charge of the Ord. Depot at that point, during the temporary absence of Lieut. Ayres (S. O. 103, Aug. 29, D. D.)

Ten days, Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, S. D., Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 103, Aug. 29, D. D.)

Asst. Surgeon H. E. Brown, M. D., extended one month, Post of San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 181, Aug. 26, D. T.)

Asst. Surgeon Peter J. A. Cleary, Fort Lyon, Colo., extended one month (S. O. 65, Aug. 26, M. D. M.)

Asst. Surg. E. T. Comegys, M. D., extended three days, Fort Clark, Texas (S. O. 180, Aug. 23, D. T.)

Six months, on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension, if necessary, to Surg. Wm. S. King (S. O., Sept. 2, W. D.)

Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G., extended one month (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

One month, Major W. Winthrop, J. A. (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

One year, on Surgeon's cert., A. Surg. W. R. Steinmetz (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.)

Ten days, Surg. John F. Read, Boston, Mass. (S. O. 154, Aug. 23, D. E.)

Major George E. Glenn, P. D., Newport Bks, Ky., extended one month (S. O. 73, Aug. 30, M. D. A.)

2d Lieut. J. L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, three months, on being relieved from duty at U. S. M. A. (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The telegraphic instructions of current date, directing Major John B. Keefer, P. D., to proceed to Fort Boise, Idaho, for the purpose of making such payments as the Chief Paymaster of the Department directs, are confirmed (S. O. 100, Aug. 10, D. C.)

Major Henry B. Reese, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., and at Forts Pembina, Totten, and Sisseton, D. T.; Major Wm. Smith, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Fort Stevenson, A. Lincoln, and Rice, and at Standing Rock, D. T.; Major Alexander Sharp, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Spotted Tail Agency, Fort Randall, Lower Brulé Agency, Red Cloud Agency, Fort Sully, Cheyenne Agency, D. T., and Camp J. G. Sturgis, near Bear Butte, D. T. (S. O. 101, Aug. 24, D. D.)

Major J. P. Willard and Major A. S. Towar, P. D., will pay the troops stationed in the District of New Mexico, to August 31, 1878. Major Willard at Forts Marcy, Wingate, and Union, N. M.; Major Towar at Forts Craig, Stanton, and Bayard, N. M., Ojo Caliente, N. M., Fort Bliss, Texas, and to the troops in the field at Ysleta, Texas (S. O. 75, Aug. 24, Dist. N. M.)

The troops in this Department will be paid to include the muster of August 31, as follows: At Camps McDowell and Verde, and Fort Whipple, A. T., by Maj. Rodney Smith, P. D.; at Camp Mojave, A. T., and Fort Yuma, Cal., by Major P. P. G. Hall, P. D.; at Camps Apache, Bowie, Grant, Thomas, Lowell, Huachuca, and troops in the field in southern Arizona, by Maj. R. H. Towler, P. D. (S. O. 97, Aug. 20, D. A.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following transfers and assignments of Commissary Sergeants are made: Commissary Sergeant Jacob Holzemer, from Cheyenne, Wy. T., to Camp Baker, M. T., to relieve Commissary Sergeant James W. Foley, ordered to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to relieve Commissary Sergeant Charles Starr, who is ordered to the new post near Bear Butte, D. T.; Commissary Sergeant Louis F. Duval, from Fort Independence, Mass., to Fort Dodge, Kas., relieving Commissary Sergeant E. Smith, ordered to Fort Independence, Mass. (S. O., Aug. 29, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward Daniel Lynch will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., for duty at that post, relieving Hospital Steward Michael O'Malley, who will repair to Fort Mackinac, Mich., for duty (S. O. 155, Aug. 29, D. E.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and F. E. L. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; A. A. Camp Harney, Ore.; B. Fort Klamath, Ore.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; D. E. H. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.; I. Camp Hallock, Nev.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T. † Operating against Indians in Idaho.

Change of Station.—Co. D is relieved from duty in the Dept. of California and assigned to duty in the Dept. of the Columbia (S. O. 123, Aug. 16, M. D. P.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Joel G. Trimble, further extended six months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, and C. D. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. K. L. Fort Ellis, M. T. † Camp Mulkey on Horse Prairie, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. F. W. Sibley, Fort Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 102, Aug. 27, D. D.)

3rd CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. K. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T. * Camp Devin, on the Little Missouri.

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service

will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded to Cheyenne, Wyo., for the 3d Cav. (S. O., Sept. 2, W. D.)

Rescinded.—Par. 3, S. O. 77, requiring 2d Lieut. James E. H. Foster, 3d Cav., to report for temporary G. C. M. duty at Camp Robinson, Neb., is rescinded (S. O. 79, Aug. 26, D. P.)

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. K. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. S. A. Mason, member, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Sept. 3 (S. O. 183, Aug. 28, D. T.)

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. H. I. J. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. M. Ft. McKimney, W. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. K. Ft. Brown, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; F. Ft. Steele, W. T. † In the field on Clear Creek. ‡ In the field near Fort McKimney, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, 2d Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, members, G. C. M. Fort McPherson, Neb., Sept. 3 (S. O. 81, Aug. 30, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. George O. Eaton, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 79, Aug. 26, D. P.)

One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 80, Aug. 29, D. P.)

Calbraith Perry Rodgers, Captain 5th Cavalry.—Death never comes more suddenly than it did to the dear friend whose name is here written, and it is also true that it never strikes a more shining mark. He was a man born to be loved and always true to his birth. With a heart as brave and strong as that of a lion, it yet vibrated in quick sympathy with everything that was good and true. In times that stirred men's blood his presence and ringing voice was an inspiration that bore everybody and all things on with him to victory—no doubt, no hesitation was his until the end was achieved. Then his manhood shone out, his mood changed with the cause that brought it, and no woman could be more tender or thoughtful than he. Comfort for others at whatever discomfort to himself was with him a principle never forgotten. His company was his pride, and he was the pride of his company, and to day, even among all his friends who loved him so dearly, there are none who will mourn him more sincerely than the enlisted men who served under his command. The writer knew him well, but the limits of this article will not permit details: suffice it to say that a noble young life has suddenly been snatched away. With everything in life that makes life sweet, with his heart full to the brim with thoughts of wife and children, as indeed it always was, the summons came so swiftly, and withal so peacefully, that the dead features were still the faithful mirror that portrayed his pure soul. With no religion to "talk of," nothing to flaunt in the eye of the casual observer, he was yet both by profession and life that noblest of all men—a Christian soldier. To the wife, the father and mother, so suddenly left desolate, we cannot say much in way of comfort, for we cannot bring him back, but it is much to know that the world is better for his life and example, and that his memory is the heritage of his regiment to keep and hold forever. G. O. E.

Another officer writes of Capt. Rodgers as follows: "The 5th Cavalry have sustained a loss the writer has no words to describe. Capt. Calbraith P. Rodgers was struck dead by lightning at the camp of his little escort at Rock Creek Station, on the Union Pacific Road. He had been summoned down from the Big Horn as witness before a General Court in session here trying a man of his company. Returning he went by rail to the Rock Creek Station, and almost immediately after joining his men a severe thunder storm set in. Rodgers took shelter in his tent, and two favorite Indian scouts went in at the same time. A few moments after a terrific flash, and the instantaneous thunder clap warned the men that something had been struck in their midst. Running out of his tent Corporal Pottle saw the two Indians crawling out from that occupied by Capt. Rodgers. Surveying thither he found his commander stone dead. It is no easy matter to write these particulars; but is harder yet to tell the extent of our loss. The 5th Cavalry loved Rodgers to a man. If ever man lived a purer, worthier life, it was not in the Army. True as steel, keen in honor, a most devoted husband, a most loving father, the beau ideal of a cavalry man, awkward on his legs, and simply perfect in the saddle, strict, even stern on duty, but just and fair with his men, he had not an enemy. The mourning in the regiment is indescribable. Only two of its officers were at Russell when his death occurred, but Capt. Luhn, of the 4th Infantry, did all that could be done to receive and escort the honored remains. They were sent to Pittsburgh for interment, and as we marched through Cheyenne it seemed as though the whole populace turned out to show their respect for Rodgers, and their sympathy for his family. There is no exaggeration in what I say of Rodgers. The blood of some of our oldest and best officers (Navy) ran in his veins. He was a direct descendant of Oliver Hazard Perry, and a near connection of the present Admiral Rodgers."

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters, and A. T. A. T. G. G. Grant, A. T.; B. M. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. A. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. Edward E. Dravo, to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 95, Aug. 16, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Robert Hanna, four months (S. O., Sept. 2, W. D.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Yuma, Cal., via Lathrop, Cal., for the 6th Cav. (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. E. G. H. L. M.; Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. P. Totten, D. T.; S. B. L. M.; Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; In camp at Bear Butte, D. T.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. J. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. James M. Ropes will conduct a detachment of recruits to the Pacific coast. On the completion of this duty he will join his proper station (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. George W. Chilson, three months (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to San Antonio, Tex., for the 8th Cav. (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. T. G. Fort Ravid, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; In the field.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. William H. Hugo, further extended two months (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.)

Escort to Gen. Sherman.—1st Lieut. L. H. Rucker, R. Q. M., is detailed to command the escort to be furnished from Fort Marcy, N. M., for the General of the Army, and will report to him on his arrival at this place for duty. A detail of two non-commissioned officers and eight privates will be made by the U. S. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., from Co. I, 15th Inf. (S. O. 76, Aug. 26, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and C. D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Bill, I. T.; H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. E. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. B. Kennedy, A. S. B. Keyes, 2d Lieut. H. J. Gasmann, members, and 1st Lieut. R. G. Smith, Adj. J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Concho, Tex., Aug. 29 (S. O. 179, Aug. 23, D. T.)

Civilizing Indians.—1st Lieut. R. H. Pratt, now on leave at Indianapolis, Ind., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, for duty in selecting Indian children to be placed at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for a course of instruction. Lieut. Pratt will accompany the Indian youth to the Institute, and assume charge of them for such time as may be required to accustom them to their new mode of life, and enable them to become interested in educational pursuits (S. O., Sept. 2, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Leave of Absence.—Sixteen days, to commence on the 1st proximo, 1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 154, Aug. 28, D. E.)

Transfers.—On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the 1st Art. are announced: 1st Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Jr., from Bat. E to A; 1st Lieut. H. M. Andrews from Bat. A to E (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

1st Lieut. R. G. Shaw from Bat. I to Light Bat. K, vice 1st Lieut. E. K. Russell, from Light Bat. K to Bat. 1; 2d Lieut. Thomas O. Patterson from Bat. I to Light Bat. K (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss from Bat. D to Bat. I; 2d Lieut. Edwin McNeill from Light Bat. K to Bat. D (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. H. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. L. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Foote, Md.; F. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, three months, on being relieved from U. S. M. A. (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. Eli L. Huggins from Bat. D to Light Bat. A, vice 1st Lieut. J. C. Scantling, from Light Bat. A to Bat. D; 1st Lieut. James E. Eastman from Bat. B to Light Bat. A, vice 1st Lieut. E. B. Hubbard, from Light Bat. A to Bat. B (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer will proceed to Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., for temporary G. C. M. duty, on the completion of which he will return to his station, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 155, Aug. 29, D. E.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. Lewis Smith from Bat. G to Light Bat. C, vice 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, from Light Bat. C to Bat. G; 2d Lieut. C. A. Postley from Bat. B to Light Bat. C, vice 2d Lieut. J. R. Williams, from Light Bat. C to Bat. B; 2d Lieut. C. W. Foster from Bat. G to Light Bat. C, vice 2d Lieut. H. Dowd, from Light Bat. C to Bat. G (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—From Aug. 28 to Oct. 1, 2d Lieut. C. A. Postley (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, E. H. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio, Cal.

* Operating against Indians in Idaho.

Change of Station.—The following companies, on their return from field service, will take stations as here announced: Co. A (Bancroft's), Fort Point, Cal.; Co. D (Rodney's), Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Co. H (Smith's), Angel Island, Cal.; Co. K (Egan's), Fort Point, Cal. (S. O. 122, Aug. 16, M. D. P.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. William F. Stewart from Bat. D to Light Bat. B, vice 1st Lieut. William Ennis, from Light Bat. B to Bat. D; 2d Lieut. W. M. Medcalf from Bat. K to Light Bat. B, vice 2d Lieut. J. L. Willson, from Light Bat. B to Bat. K (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Jefferson, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—Post Orders 115, Camp at Summerville, S. C., dated the 26th inst., directing Col. Henry J. Hunt, 5th Art., to proceed to Charleston and return on public business, is confirmed (S. O. 36, Aug. 29, D. S.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum from Bat. M to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lieut. O. E. Wood, from Light Bat. F to Bat. M; 2d Lieut. W. R. Hamilton from Bat. B to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lieut. W. B. Homer, from Light Bat. F to Bat. B (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY, Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenebeel.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; H. E. Ft. Sully, D. T.; D. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. J. R. Totten, three months, on being relieved from duty at U. S. M. A. (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Camp Howard, I. T.; E. Fort Colville, W. T.; A. G. H. I. Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.; F. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

* In the field.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. John Kinzie, Camp Coeur d'Alene, I. T., to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 100, Aug. 10, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Ft. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

* In camp at the crossing of Marias River, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. H. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. E. I. Fort McKinney, W. T.; F. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

* In the field.

Rescinded.—Par. 3, S. O. 77, requiring 2d Lieut. L. Merriam to report for temporary G. C. M. duty at Camp Robinson, Neb., is rescinded (S. O. 79, Aug. 26, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. E. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

1st Lieut. R. H. Day.—Before a G. C. M. which convened at Fort Buford, D. T., and of which Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett, 2d Cav., is president, was arraigned and tried: 1st Lieut. R. H. Day, 6th Inf. Charge I.—“Violation of the 33d Article of War.” Charge II.—“Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.” Additional Charge I.—“Violation of the 33d Article of War.” Additional Charge II.—“Drunkenness, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.” Findings on all the charges, “Guilty.” Sentence, “To forfeit to the United States, fifty dollars per month, of his monthly pay, for six months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders, by the Department Commander.” In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. R. H. Day, 6th Inf., the proceedings are approved. The findings, except to the first specification to the second additional charge, are approved. There is no legal proof whatever, found in the record, that the accused received any order to report to the Commanding Officer on the date alleged. A letter to the Post Surgeon, directing him to examine the accused, and ascertain why he was unable to report to the Commanding Officer, as he had been directed to do, which was introduced in evidence in support of this specification, is proof alone that such an examination was ordered. The sentence, except so much as provides for a reprimand by the Department Commander, is approved, and will be duly executed. Lieut. Day will be released from arrest, and restored to duty (G. C. M. O. 68, Aug. 14, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. B. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; D. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; G. Camp Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego, Cal.

* Operating against Indians in Idaho.

* In the field near Deadwood, Dakota.

Change of Station.—Co. D (Bailey's), now at Camp McDermitt, Neb., will take station at Camp Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 122, Aug. 16, M. D. P.)

Co. G (Andrews'), now en route from Yuma, Cal., will take station at Camp Halleck, Nev.; Co. I (Smith's), now at Camp McDermitt, Nev., will take station at San Diego, Cal.; Co. E (Savage's), now at Fort Yuma, Cal., will take station at Camp Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 122, Aug. 16, M. D. P.)

Upon their return from field service in the D. pt. of the Columbia, the following companies will take stations as follows: Co. B (Porter's), Co. H (Wells'), and Co. K (Worth's), at Benicia Bks, Cal.; Co. C (Corliss'), at Camp McDermitt, Nev. Co. B on its arrival at Benicia Bks, Cal., will be detailed as a guard at Fort Yuma, Cal., to be relieved by one of the other companies at Benicia after a tour of service there. On the arrival of Co. C at Camp McDermitt, Co. A (Brayton's) will take station at Benicia Bks, Cal., and Co. I (Smith's) will take station at San Diego, Cal. (S. O. 122, Aug. 16, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. John D. Wilkins will proceed to Camp McDermitt, Nev., of which post he will take temporary command (S. O. 123, Aug. 17, M. D. P.)

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. William L. Pitcher will proceed at once to Camp Halleck, Nev., the station of his company (S. O. 124, Aug. 19, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; E. Fort McKinney, W. T.; A. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. K. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. D. Sidney Bks, Neb.

* In camp on the Little Missouri.

Detached Service.—Capt. Thomas B. Burrows, 2d Lieut. Thomas S. McCaleb, members, and 1st Lieut. Hayden De Lary, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort McPherson, Neb., Sept. 3 (S. O. 81, Aug. 30, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. D. A. Howard, three months, on being relieved from duty at U. S. M. A. (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Texas; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

* In the field.

Detached Service.—1st Lieuts. J. T. Kirkman, C. S. Burbank, 2d Lieuts. William Paulding, Henry Kirby, members, and 1st Lieut. Alured Larke, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Sept. 3 (S. O. 183, Aug. 28, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Nathaniel Prime, two months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Aug. 29, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.

* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Arizona Territory.

* Operating against Indians in Idaho.

Change of Station.—Co. G (Norvell's) will proceed to Arizona, via Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty in that Dept. (S. O. 122, Aug. 16, M. D. P.)

Co. E (Parker's) will proceed to Arizona, via Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty in that Dept. (S. O. 122, Aug. 16, M. D. P.)

Upon their return from field service in the Dept. of the Columbia, the following companies will proceed to Arizona, via Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty in that Dept., viz.: Co. B (Egbert's), Co. C (Viven's), Co. D (MacGowan's), Co. F (Byrne's), Co. I (Thompson's), Co. K (Dove's) (S. O. 122, Aug. 16, M. D. P.)

Co. H (Stacey's) will proceed to Arizona, via Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty in that Dept. (S. O. 122, Aug. 16, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. M. F. Waltz, three months, on being relieved from duty at U. S. M. A. (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Holly Springs, Miss.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Dardanelle, Ark.; G. Mt. Vernon, Ala.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. H. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. Fort Cameron, U. T.; E. Fort Hartsen.

Headquarters, Camp Douglas, U. T.: Col. J. E. Smith; Adj. Wm. W. McCammon, Regt. and Post Adj.; Q. M. G. T. Patterson, Post Q. M. and A. G. S.; Capt. T. E. Trotter; 1st Lieut. C. H. Warren, attached to Co. B; 2d Lieut. A. Austin, D.; 2d Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; Lieut.-Col. H. Douglass, Comdg. Post; Capt. D. W. Burke, C.; Capt. J. Kennington, B; 1st Lieut. J. Murphy, B; Post Q. M., A. C. S. and Adj.; 2d Lieut. C. F. Lloyd, B; Fort Hall, Idaho T.; Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, A; 1st Lieut. T. B. Briggs, A; Post Q. M., A. C. S. and Adj.; on detached service at Fort Hall: Major M. Bryant; Capt. D. Krause, G; Capt. T. F. Toby, F; 1st Lieut. P. Hasson, G; 1st Lieut. F. Taylor, I; 2d Lieut. R. T. Yeatman, I; 2d Lieut. F. S. Calhoun, F; 2d Lieut. W. A. Kimball, G; Fort Harten, Neb.; Capt. G. S. Carpenter, K; 1st Lieut. C. B. Western, K; Post Adj.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Gustin, K; Post Q. M. and A. C. S.; Washington, D. C.; Capt. G. W. Davis, I, Acg. Engr. Office; 1st Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, C. Sig. Officer; Camp Robinson, Neb.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Johnston, E; Post Q. M. Columbus Bks, Ohio; 1st Lieut. J. E. Quentio, H; Gen. Rec. Ser. Portland, Ore.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, E; A. D. C. to Gen. Howard; Camp Sheridan, Neb.; 2d Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, C; Post Q. M. and A. C. S.; Absent on Leave: Capt. J. H. Vandercilke, D; Capt. S. McCouhke, H; 2d Lieut. K. A. Lovell, D; 2d Lieut. J. Hall, A.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. E. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.

* In the field.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. C. R. Tyler, Fort Wallace, Kas., to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 153, Aug. 26, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. H. I. Standing Rock Ay. D. T.; D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Exit Maxwell.—Lieut. Crews, of the 4th Cav., was reported in San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 2, en route to the Kansas State Prison, where he will place in confinement Lieut. Maxwell, recently convicted of swindling.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. G. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.; E. K. Camp Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.

Promotion.—2d Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, Co. H, Fort Vancouver, W. T., to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Moore, deceased, which carries him to Co. F, Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 80, July 3, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Fort Porter, N. Y., will direct 2d Lieut. John M. Gore to relieve Major George B. Dandy, Q. M., of his duties at that post and at Buffalo, N. Y., to enable the latter to comply with par. 1, S. O. 181, H. Q. A., assigning him to duty at Portland, Ore. (S. O. 155, Aug. 29, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Fourteen days, 2d Lieut. A. C.

Sharpe, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 157, Sept. 2, D. E.)
Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Hiram H. Ketchum, Adj't., one month (S. O. 154, Aug. 28, D. E.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. D. E. F. G. H. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. C. K. Fort Hayes, Kas.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. D. E. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. C. Hood, F. M. Crandal, members, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Sept. 3 (S. O. 183, Aug. 28, D. T.)

1st Lieut. Thomas E. Merritt will return to Newport, Herkimer County, N. Y. (S. O. 156, Aug. 31, D. E.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. B. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; S. San Felipe, Tex.; G. K. Pi Concho, Tex. * In the field.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. Pratt, W. Tear, 2d Lieut. C. L. Hodges, members, G. C. M. Fort Concho, Tex., Aug. 29 (S. O. 179, Aug. 22, D. T.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 31, 1878.

Capt. Calbraith P. Rodgers, 5th Cav.—Killed by lightning Aug. 23, 1878, near Rock Creek Station, Wyoming Territory.

2d Lieut. Erastus W. Maxwell, 20th Inf.—Dismissed Aug. 26, 1878.

Enlisted Men Sentenced to Confinement.

Two Months.—John Bradley, C. 6th Cav.; J. H. Merrill, C. 23d Inf.; G. Mason, I. 23d Inf.; H. Hertz, B. 2d Cav.; A. Goodenough, E. 2d Inf.; C. Donahoe, H. 1st Art.; J. Fox, E. 7th Inf.; F. Elias, A. 1st Inf.; S. A. Matthews, G. 25th Inf.; F. Drury, D. 4th Cav.

Three Months.—J. Pennington, I. 5th Inf.; H. McClinty, I. 5th Inf.; C. Conner, E. 2d Cav.; O. C. Markhoff, E. 2d Cav.; W. P. Mason, K. 5th Inf.; J. Beatty, D. 5th Inf.; J. Hamlin, H. 5th Inf.; W. H. Wood, E. 2d Cav.; D. McDonald, D. 2d Cav.; J. F. Madden, M. 2d Cav.; T. F. San Stan, E. 11th Inf.; J. Brennan, F. 5th Art.; F. C. McGowan, F. 5th Art.; J. Doran, I. 5th Art.; E. King, K. 10th Cav.; C. Skinner, C. 10th Cav.; G. Williams, B. 4th Art.; F. McCormick, D. 4th Cav.; P. Sullivan, C. 20th Inf.; J. Brennan, F. 20th Inf.; A. Ganser, F. 20th Inf.; W. H. Meyers, H. 8th Cav.; H. W. Ramsay, I. 24th Inf.; J. Carwell, F. 5th Cav.

Four Months.—J. Buchanan, H. 4th Inf.; R. H. Clarke, F. 5th Art.; W. Irem, H. 18th Inf.; J. O. W. Summers, G. 20th Inf.; W. Gibbs, E. 20th Inf.; J. Donahoe, H. 1st Art.; D. Coleman, F. 4th Inf.; Wm. D. Bendell, E. 7th Inf.; J. Hollerback, D. 4th Cav.; M. Keefe, B. 14th Inf.; T. West, H. 10th Cav.; I. Henderson, F. 25th Inf.

Six Months.—J. Brown, K. 24th Inf.; W. Lock, D. 24th Inf.; Corp'l. T. Lewis, C. 10th Cav.; Serg't. J. Walden, F. 25th Inf.; W. W. Wright, H. 10th Cav.; J. Fitzgerald, A. 4th Inf.; J. McGrady, F. 5th Cav.; J. Shannon, I. 8th Inf.; J. H. Chadwick, C. 6th Cav.; J. Sherman, A. 6th Inf.; J. Powers, K. 5th Inf.; P. McGowan, I. 7th Cav.; J. Ryan, G. 2d Inf.; H. Croson, D. 2d Inf.; T. Collins, H. 9th Cav.; E. Metley, H. 9th Cav.; J. P. McGuire, C. 18th Inf.; J. Friery, D. 8th Cav.; A. Powell, D. 2d Inf.; G. Maxwell, Gen. Ser.; P. Nolan, I. 3d Cav.; J. Linnehan, C. 4th Inf.; Ord. Sgt. R. Browne, U. S. A.; H. Reardon, A. 1st Art.; T. Clark, D. 6th Inf.; J. Congolton, H. 7th Cav.; J. Myles, I. 7th Cav.; J. Williams, D. 3d Inf.

Nine Months.—F. H. Farrington, A. 5th Inf.

Ten Months.—G. Bryant, H. 3d Inf.

Eighteen Months.—A. Stone, H. 19th Inf.; W. Worden, H. 19th Inf.

One Year.—J. Hussey, A. 4th Inf.; J. Garwood, A. 7th Inf.; J. O'Connor, H. 8th Cav.; T. O. Saffell, E. 5th Inf.; J. H. Hewitt, I. 7th Cav.; J. Meehan, G. 3d Inf.; J. Diegleman, A. 19th Inf.; J. T. Gilfoyle, F. 6th Inf.; L. Castello, Band 4th Cav.; Serg't. W. Warfield, D. 24th Inf.; Sgt. R. Bolleson, D. 24th Inf.; Corp'l. A. Bradshaw, D. 24th Inf.; M. Kelly, D. 8th Cav.; J. Rascher, I. 4th Cav.; J. Cooper, F. 10th Cav.; S. Bowes, D. 25th Inf.

Two Years.—J. W. Mabey, H. 8th Cav.; H. E. Casey, H. 8th Cav.; W. Miller, Band 19th Inf.; W. Keichner, F. 19th Inf.; J. O. Meynighal, H. 19th Inf.; R. Windsor, H. 19th Inf.; C. Harrold, H. 4th Inf.; T. Manning, C. 6th Cav.; J. P. Rooney, A. 7th Cav.; S. Aurieth, D. 7th Cav.; W. J. Price, H. 2d Cav.; H. Newman, H. 2d Cav.; F. Mann, G. 2d Cav.; G. W. Smith, Mounted Service; J. J. Weeks, C. 10th Inf.; T. Hanlon, G. 2d Inf.; H. M. Decker, Ord. Det.; P. Gutlike, Gen. Service; A. Morley, B. 9th Inf.; G. W. Goodrich, F. 4th Cav.; J. Kavanagh, B. 7th Cav.; H. Clifford, A. 7th Cav.; C. Peterson, G. 3d Inf.; J. McKibbin, E. 7th Inf.

Three Years.—F. M. Wing, A. 15th Inf.; H. Bock, H. 2d Cav.; Mark Wilson, B. 2d Cav.; E. Donovan, K. 3d Art.; J. Sullivan, G. R. S.; L. Kinney, A. 9th Inf.; W. E. Walters, F. 23d Inf.; J. Kelley, K. 4th Cav.; B. McCarty, I. 5th Inf.; H. J. Foster, E. 4th Cav.; W. H. Clayton, A. 5th Cav.; S. Carter, D. 20th Inf.

Four Years.—J. Clark, D. 5th Cav.; E. Doerr, F. 14th Inf.

Five Years.—L. S. Larson, D. 9th Inf.; J. W. Fairbank, B. 8th Cav.

Seven Years.—W. H. Fleming, A. 15th Inf.

Enlisted Men Released from Confinement.

W. Schnurstein, D. 17th Inf.; C. H. Cole, I. 1st Inf.; E. Winnie, I. 7th Cav.; A. Brile, F. 5th Inf.; C. Donovan, C. 1st Cav.; J. N. Bartlett, I. 20th Inf.; S. Nicholson, D. 8th Inf.; C. Grady, E. 7th Inf.; T. Watson, K. 6th Inf.; F. Angel, I. 7th Cav.; W. Wilson, G. 21st Inf.; J. Noe, K. 1st Art.; T. W. Allen, C. 12th Inf.

The following military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, were discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison: James Longhore, Joseph F. Carroll, Patrick Quigley, Frederick Lange, Joseph Lauer, Harry McLaughlin, George Compton, Dickson Hunter, John Morrison, David George, Christian Klein, Charles J. Froeman, Isaac Guerin, Richard M. D. Butler, Aurora Point, Andrew French, George Beale, Joseph F. Allison, Thomas R. Graves, Edward O. Miller, Henry Colton, Richard C. Hawkins, James McPeak, Charles W. Colton, William O'Neill, George Carlson, Charles Tracy.

BASE BALL.—Record of a base ball match played between the J. E. H. F. and Co. C, 4th Infantry, at Fort Fetterman, W. T., August 21:

J. E. H. F.	O. R.	Co. C, 4TH INFANTRY.	O. R.
Boyle.....	3	7 Faulkner.....	5
Maginn.....	3	7 Walsh.....	2
Redman.....	2	7 Jones.....	2
Edgar.....	2	7 Ward.....	2
O'Brien.....	2	6 Riley.....	2
Conley.....	3	5 Lennie.....	2
Carty.....	4	5 Cuthbert.....	3
Coalmann.....	3	5 Wade.....	2
Lacey.....	2	6 Shinkle.....	2
Total.....	37	Total.....	37

The Luhn B. B. Club, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., and the Co. K, B. B. C., of Corlins Camp, W. T., played a game of base ball, August 27, which resulted in a draw at the end of ten innings. The positions of players were as follows: Luhn B. B. C.—Bainberg, C.; Godfrey, C.; Wall, 1st b.; Miller, 3d b.; Heivie, 2d b.; Cain, 2d b.; Wilson, 1st b.; Felt, 1st b.; Bann, r. f.; Co. K, B. B. C.—Jolia, p.; Taggart, c.; Woods, 1st b.; Mooney, 2d b.; Miller, 3d b.; Garrity, c.; Curran, 1st b.; Williams, c. f.; Shaw, r. f. The score was 9 each.

WEST POINT.—The New York *Herald* thus describes the breaking of the cadets' camp Aug. 29:

The jolly cadets, after tearing themselves away from the mazes of the German and going to bed at half-past four o'clock this morning, rose again at five, and soon after breakfast began to remove their things to their barracks. It was a scene of the most picturesque confusion, the contents of each tent being strewn in a heap together and carried away on lockers across the parade ground by the cadets. Precisely at eleven o'clock the adjutant's call was sounded, the companies formed in line and saluted their colors. Six hours then played the well known tune used on all such occasions and called "The General," and amid the inspiring strains of the band the first tap of the drum sounded. This was the signal for loosening the last four cords of each tent, which had remained fastened. At the second tap the cadets seized hold of the tent poles, and now everybody stood on tip-toe to see whether the tents would all drop with that instantaneous accord which is the pride and boast of every cadet camp at West Point. The third tap of the drum was given and manœuvre was most beautifully executed. As if moved by one gentle breath of wind all these pretty white canvas houses dropped simultaneously to the ground. It was just like blowing down an elaborate card structure. A brief military review took place before General Nell, the commandant, and the cadets, which displayed most commendable skill in the parade exercises, which followed, marched to their barracks with flying colors and in excellent style. It may truly be said that in no city of Europe, except in Berlin, could such excellent and faultless marching have been witnessed. The cadets' new quarters were at first, of course, in the very greatest confusion, but in a few hours everything was in perfect order and as neat and tidy as possible. The cadets all seemed cheerfully ready to resume their severe studies next Monday.

THE War Department has received notice that the body of Cadet Todd, of the Military Academy, who recently committed suicide, has been found and was privately buried at West Point.

MILITARY VERSUS SPORTING RIFLE.—A return match was shot on Saturday, Aug. 31, between the Flushing Rifle Club, of Flushing, L. I., and the Engineer Rifle Club, of Willet's Point, on the latter's range, with the following result:

FLUSHING RIFLE CLUB—SPORTING RIFLE.	
J. Lath.....	4 4 3 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 41
J. Finleyson.....	4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 38
A. K. P. Dennett.....	4 4 3 3 5 2 3 4 4 36
F. Levitt.....	4 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 36
A. Hicks.....	4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 36
Total.....	187

ENGINEER RIFLE CLUB—SPRINGFIELD MILITARY RIFLE.	
Corporal Cavanagh.....	5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 42
Private Solis.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 40
Private Barrett.....	4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 40
Sergeant Turner.....	4 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 39
Private Krebs.....	4 3 5 4 3 3 4 4 3 36
Total.....	197

Distance, 200 yards; wind, light. The first match was won by the Flushing Club. The rubber will be contested on the 14th September. Shooting is one of the accomplishments of this "principality." J. C. L.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The War Department has received the following despatch, dated Chicago, Sept. 2:

General Gibbon telegraphs Aug. 31 that Colonel Miles reports from Crow Creek Agency that the Banocks, with a large herd of stolen stock, are moving through the Park. I will send Ball and Egan in pursuit. Miles will occupy the Boulder and Clark's Fork passes with about one hundred men, which he has with him, and has been directed to draw the rest of his cavalry toward him. These Indians may take the more southerly passes, and the Wind River garrisons should be on the alert. The Commanding General of the Army of the Platte has been notified.

Colonel Gibbon again telegraphs Sept. 1 that Egan, with the 3d Cavalry, struck the Banocks near Henry's Lakes on the 27th of August, capturing fifty-six head of stock.

Wm. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

General McDowell has forwarded to the War Department a despatch received from General Howard, dated Wallula, W. T., Aug. 29, as follows:

Forryth telegraphs, Aug. 27, that Captain Drum reports his camp on the 25th on Beaver Creek, near the falls, on the north fork of the Payette, ninety miles from Boise. He found and buried the bodies of William Munday, Thomas Holly and Jacob Groseclose, who were killed on the 20th inst. He also found, eight miles from the falls the bodies of Daniel Cooke, of Mount Idaho, and Wilhelm, of Idaho City, who were killed on Wednesday morning by the same party of Indians. Fears are entertained that other prospectors have met a like fate. Captain Drum has scouting parties out. His guides had lost the Indian trail at the time of writing. He says that five buck Indians committed the murders. Their trail is five days old. Drum's supplies will be out Sept. 5. Twenty-five days' supplies and Co. L, 1st Cavalry, have been sent to him. I am inclined to believe that the murders were committed by Nez Perce Indians from White Bird's band.

A newspaper despatch, dated Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 31, says:

L. P. Williamson, United States mail contractor, is just in from Fort Hill, I. T., and states that 150 Comanche and Sioux Indians left the post without leave on the 24th of August and have been heard of near the Pan Handle of Texas where several outrageous depredations had been committed. General Davidson sent one company of the 10th Cavalry and one of the 4th in pursuit, but the troops returned empty handed, after scouring the country as far as Fort Elliott.

A despatch to the *Galveston News* from Austin, Tex., Aug. 29, says: "A squad of State troops, under Captain Tays, encountered a large body of Indians from the Fort Stanton reservation at Waterhole, about forty miles northeast of El Paso. The rangers were forced to retreat, owing to the overwhelming force of Indians, losing one man killed. Indians from the Fort Stanton reservation are scattered in large numbers through the mountains and on the Rio Grande below El Paso."

EXPERIMENTS IN THE FRENCH NAVY.—At the Navy-yard at Cherbourg, in 1886, the Engineer Constructor of the French Navy, M. Noll, conducted a set of experiments on the war steamer *Cher*, to "ascertain the economic efficiencies of superheated steam used with different measures of expansion and with different boiler pressures." These experiments were made for the purpose of verifying the experiments already made on the U. S. steamer *Michigan* in 1860 and 1861, and although made with a compound engine, gave essentially the same result.

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. COMMANDER CHAS. W. TRACY has been ordered to report at Washington Sept. 10, for examination for promotion by a special board.

AMONG the contributions for the yellow fever sufferers is one of \$121 from the officers, cadets and crew of the practice steamer *Mayflower*, Commander Allan D. Brown.

THE *Wyoming* will proceed to Washington, after her propeller is placed in her at Norfolk, to get her original battery. She will leave Norfolk about the 14th of September. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to inquire into the causes of her screw becoming loose on the shaft, and whether any one is to blame therefor.

THE International Regatta was held at Paris, Aug. 18th. Boats of all sorts and descriptions entered, and four French men of war boats. The American men of war boats were invited to enter. The Havre Regatta (third day) held on the 23d of July allowed men of war boats open to all nationalities. The *Constitution* entered two boats, the *Alliance* one and the *Portsmouth* one, the French war vessels three, making seven to start. The American boats came out, viz.: *Constitution's* first cutter, *Alliance's* cutter, *Constitution's* third cutter, the three French boats and *Portsmouth* to finish.

THE *Trenton* passed Yarmouth, England, Sept. 4. August 15, the *Vandalia* arrived at Nice from the coast of Syria, the *Marion* leaving Nice the same day for Barcelona. The *Alliance* arrived at Nice August 20, from the North. The *Gettysburg* was repairing, at Villefranche, preparatory to returning to the United States. The breakdown on board that vessel was of a serious nature. The main shaft was broken, and also the engine frame, in such a way as to disable one engine and the air pump. Great credit is due to Chief Engineer Kenyon, who repaired the engine at Alexandria sufficiently well to run to Nice, 1,500 miles, with one wheel.

A STRANGE fatality appears to attend vessels of war of which S is the initial of their names. There is the *Scourge*, 2d, capsized Aug. 10, 1813; the *Shark*, lost at Columbia river, 1846; the *Sylph*, 2d, lost in the West Indies in 1831; the *Sea Gull*, 2d, lost off Cape Horn in 1839; the *Somers*, sunk off Vera Cruz in 1846; the *Shepard Knapp*, wrecked at Cape Haytien, May 18, 1863; *San Jacinto*, lost in the West Indies, Jan. 1, 1895; *Saginaree*, wrecked in the Pacific, Oct. 29, 1870; the *Saranac*, wrecked in Seymour's Narrows, June 18, 1875; the *Scioto*, sunk by collision in the Mississippi river in 1865; the *Sacramento*, wrecked in the East Indies, June 19, 1867; the *Sumter*, sunk by collision, June 24, 1863, and the *Suwanee*, wrecked in Johnson's Sound in 1868.

DESPATCHES have been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commander T. O. Selfridge, commanding the *Enterprise*, dated mouth of the Madeira river, July 24. She entered the Madeira June 17, and arrived at the foot of Uroa Island, 200 miles from its mouth on the 21st. The pilot would not assume the responsibility of going further, and so the surveys beyond that point were conducted in the steam launch. The steam launch left June 25, in charge of Lieut. Blockinger, accompanied by Lieut. Perkins and Mr. Sparrow, draughtsman. In the meantime Comdr. Selfridge personally triangulated and made a survey of the rapids of Uroa, assisted by Lieut. Nichols and Ensign Hunt. The dangers of the passage are greatly exaggerated, as there is a good channel of seven fathoms through the rocks. The steam launch returned July 20. An excellent chart of the Madeira has been made from its mouth to the Falls. The total length of the Madeira from its mouth to the Falls of Antonio is 578 miles. The lower Madeira can be navigated by steamers of not more than 18 ft. draft, as late as the middle of July. The whole work has been prosecuted successfully, and the *Enterprise* was getting ready to return to the United States. Health of officers and crew good.

COMMODORE BALDWIN, U. S. N., gave an entertainment on Tuesday evening, Sept. 3, at his new and elegant residence on Bellevue avenue, Newport, to Admiral Ingfield and officers of the English men-of-war. The band from Fort Adams was present. The English officers were in full uniform, as were the officers representing the American Army and Navy. About one hundred and fifty were present, including Admiral Ingfield, Captains Darcy and Irvine, of the *Bellerophon*; Captain Sullivan, of the *Sirius* flagship; Lieutenant Cochran and about twenty other officers from the English vessels; the English and the French Ministers; Admiral Jones and Mr. French, of the English legation; General and Mrs. George W. Culum; General Warren and Captain and Mrs. Heap, all of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; Commanders Barker, Meade, Wells, Whitehouse, and Captain K. R. Breese, Lieutenants Newell, Paine and Stevens, Surgeon Winalow and Master McCrea, all of the Navy; Gen. Israel Vogdes (not Gen. George Vogdes, as the types made us say last week), and Hoff, from Fort Adams.

THE Board appointed to witness the torpedo experiments and exercises by the graduating class organized Sept. 3d, at Newport, with Commodore C. A. Baldwin as president. The other members of the

Board are Commanders Clark H. Wells, R. W. Meade and William Whitehead. The Board visited the torpedo station at half past nine Tuesday morning, and were received at the landing by Captain Breese and his officers in full uniform. They were subsequently honored with a salute of eleven torpedoes. The members of the class were introduced to the members of the Board at the residence of the Commander. The Board then met and made a detail of the class, assigning questions to each pertaining to torpedoes, electricity, chemistry and explosives. The journals of the class were then critically examined, after which the Board visited the *Bellerophon*, and paid their respects to Admiral Inglefield, in accordance with previous arrangement. They were cordially received, and were honored with a salute of eleven guns. On their return to the station at noon the examination was continued. The torpedo outfit, the construction, manner of fitting, firing and handling spar and towing torpedoes, the different torpedo arrangements for ships, monitors, tugs and launches, were thoroughly explained. The class then assembled in the various departments connected with the station, where the questions assigned by the Board were called by Lieutenant John S. Newell, instructor in torpedoes. The Board then adjourned until half-past nine Wednesday morning, when the examination in the torpedo part of the programme was continued. The examination in electricity, chemistry and explosives will follow.

The *Japan Daily Herald* of July 18, says: "Last night, about eleven o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, and flames were seen issuing from the roof of the blacksmith's shop of the Mitsui Bishi Engine works in Kaigan-dori. The fire engine belonging to the works was immediately got into play, and served to prevent the further spread of the fire. The engines of the fire brigades, both native and foreign, were speedily in attendance, and water being abundant the flames, despite of a strong southerly breeze, were very soon extinguished, the damage being confined to about one third of the shop in which it originated. Working parties from H. M. S. *Egeria*, United States steamship *Monocacy*, and the Japanese flagship *Kasuga Kan* were also landed, and rendered valuable assistance. No clue has been discovered as to the origin of the fire. The actual amount of the damage is supposed to be less than \$1,000, and this is covered by insurance, the risk being divided among four different companies." The same paper publishes a notice from the manager of the Mitsui Bishi Engine works, tendering his thanks to the fire companies, both native and foreign, also to the officers and men of H. I. M. S. *Kasuga Kan*, the *Monocacy*, and H. M. S. *Egeria*, for their energetic and prompt assistance at the fire. The following letter was also sent to the Captain of the *Monocacy*:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
KANAGAWA (YOKOHAMA), JAPAN, July 19, 1878.
Comdr. G. W. Sumner, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. S. *Monocacy*:
Sir: In a communication just received from the Gov. of Kanagawa, Koa, that official requests me to convey to the Captain of the *Monocacy* his best thanks for the assistance rendered by some of the officers and men of that ship on the occasion of the fire, on the night of the 17th inst., in blacksmith-shop of the Mitsui Bishi Iron Works. It affords me pleasure, sir, to convey so agreeable a message. I am, sir, &c.,
THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

On Saturday, Aug. 31, Rear Admiral S. D. Trenchard, who has commanded the North Atlantic station for the past two years, hauled down his flag and was placed on waiting orders. The ceremonies on the occasion on board the flagship *Plymouth* were interesting. At 11 o'clock all the officers appeared on deck in full uniform, the marines in full dress also, and the crew at quarters. The Admiral came on the quarter deck accompanied by his flag lieutenant, when turning to the crew he read the following from the Navy Department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, AUG. 29, 1878.
Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard, Flagship *Plymouth*:
Sir: On the 31st inst. you will regard yourself as detached from the command of the North Atlantic Station, turn over the command to the senior captain, Capt. T. S. Fillebrown, commanding the *Powhatan*, and regard yourself as waiting orders. Very respectfully,
R. W. SNYDER, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

On the completion of the reading of this order a salute of 13 guns was fired, also one from the *Minnesota*, and at the last gun the flag of Rear Admiral Trenchard was lowered. Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell, in General Order No. 1, dated on board the flagship *Fortune*, at the Navy-yard, Washington, September 1, announces that he has assumed command of the United States Naval force on the North Atlantic station, and that until further orders his address will be Navy Department, Washington, and all orders and circulars of his predecessor, Rear-Admiral Trenchard, will continue in force. He announces as his personal staff, Capt. T. Scott Fillebrown, commanding *Powhatan*, chief of staff, and Lieut. F. H. Paine. The fleet officers will be Chief Eng. D. B. Macomb, fleet eng.; Med. Insp. Jno. Y. Taylor, fleet surg.; Pay Inspector C. P. Wallach, paymaster. Admiral Howell will transfer his flag to the *Powhatan* so soon as she is ready, which will be about the middle of this month.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE ORDERED.

AUGUST 29.—Commander Norman H. Farquhar, to command the *Quinnebag*, at League Island, Pa., on the 31 September.
Commander John J. Read, and Naval Constructors Thomas R. Webb and Philip Hichborn, to temporary duty at Norfolk, Va.,

for the purpose of surveying the Junista in all matters pertaining to her construction.

Chief Engineer John S. Albert, to the *Quinnebag*.
Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Boatswain Wm. G. Tompkins, to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York.
Acting Boatswain Dennis Twigg, to the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C.
August 30.—Ensign William Winder, to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, Mass., on the 3d September.
August 31.—Passed Assistant Paymaster John C. Burnett, to duty on board the *Ajax* and other iron clads, at Brandon, Va.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Commodore Edward Simpson, to command the Naval Station, New London, Conn., on the 1st October.
Lieutenant Wm. P. Randall, to the *Ranger*, Asiatic Station, per steamer from San Francisco on the 1st October.
Passed Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton, to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York.
Cadet Midshipmen Charles S. McClain, Harry M. P. Huse, Roy C. Smith, Wm. L. Rodgers, George F. Ormsby, John E. McDonnell, Harry S. Knapp, Albert N. Wood, Edward Lloyd, Jr., and John C. Crowen to the *Penacola*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 1st October.
Passed Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie, to the Naval Laboratory at New York.
SEPTEMBER 3.—Lieutenants Andrew C. McMechan, Wm. H. Jacques and James H. Dayton; Ensign Austin M. Knight, Passed Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, Jr., Cadet Midshipmen John H. Fillmore, Peter B. Bibb, Spencer F. B. Biddle, Horatio H. Hooke, Thos. S. Rodgers and John J. Knapp, and Gunner Chas. B. Hander, to the *Quinnebag*, at League Island, Pa., on the 25th September.
Carpenter George E. Anderson, to the training ship *Minnesota*, at New York.
Sailmaker John J. Byrne, to the receiving ship *Franklin*, at Norfolk, Va.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 29.—Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. F. Nagle, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Quinnebag*.
Boatswain John A. Selmer, from the *Colorado*, and placed on sick leave.
Acting Boatswain James Sheppard, from the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C., and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.
AUGUST 30.—Commander Mortimer L. Johnson, from the receiving ship *Wabash* on the 3d September, and ordered to temporary duty as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Commander Edwin M. Shepard, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 5th September, and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 16th September.
Lieutenant Commander N. Mayo Dyer, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 3d September, and ordered to the receiving ship *Wabash* as executive.
Lieutenant A. S. Snow, from the receiving ship *Wabash* on the 3d September, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.
Ensign F. J. Milligan, from the receiving ship *St. Louis*, at League Island, and placed on waiting orders.
Chief Engineer H. S. Newell, from special duty connected with the *Quinnebag*, and placed on waiting orders.
AUGUST 31.—Chief Engineer Frederick G. McKean, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering on the 30th September, and ordered to the *Albatross* on the 1st October.
SEPTEMBER 2.—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax, from the command of the Naval Station at New London, Conn., on the 1st October, and placed on waiting orders.
Captain M. Ramsey, from present duties on the 16th September, and ordered as inspector of ordnance, and in charge of the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.
Captain K. R. Breese, from duty in charge of the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., on the 16th September, and ordered to report to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance for special duty.
Lieutenant-Commander Horace Elmer, from duty at the Torpedo Station on the 16th September, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant Jas. M. Grimes, from the *Ranger*, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and granted permission to return home.
Lieutenant Albert R. Conden, from duty at the Torpedo Station on the 16th September, and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 16th October from San Francisco, Cal.
Chaplain Robert Hudson, from the practice ship *Constellation*, and granted leave of absence until the opening of the Naval Academy on the 1st October.
Assistant Engineer W. H. Nauman, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and ordered to the training ship *Minnesota*.
Assistant Engineer W. C. Eaton, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and placed on waiting orders.
SEPTEMBER 3.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. W. Kennedy, from the Naval Academy on the 15th September, and ordered to the *Quinnebag* as executive on the 16th September.
Lieutenant Chas. C. Cornwell, from the *Palca*, Asiatic Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave for one year from date of detachment.
Lieutenant Edward W. Bridge, from the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 24th September, and ordered to the *Quinnebag* on the 25th September.
Master Joseph L. Hunsicker, from the receiving ship *St. Louis* on the 18th September, and ordered to the *Quinnebag* on the 25th September.
Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, from the receiving ship *St. Louis*, and ordered to the *Quinnebag* on the 25th September.
Assistant Surgeon James M. Murray, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Quinnebag* on the 25th Sept.
Acting Carpenter Josiah E. Keen, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Quinnebag* on the 25th September.
Acting Sailmaker George P. Barnes, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and ordered to the *Quinnebag* on the 25th September.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander John McGowan, attached to the Hydrographic Office for one month from the 9th September.
To Lieutenant-Commander Chas. F. Schmitz, attached to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York, for twenty days from the 10th September.
To Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, commanding the torpedo steamer *Alarm*, at Washington, D. C., for one month from the 10th September.
To Master G. F. W. Holman, attached to the training ship *Saratoga*, at New York, for thirty days from the 23d September.
To Ensign R. F. Nicholson, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from the 9th September.
To Paymaster C. P. Thompson, attached to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for one month from the 11th September.
To Paymaster T. T. Caswell, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for one month from the 18th September.
To Chief Engineer F. G. McKean, attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, during the month of September.
To Passed Assistant Engineer Samuel Gragg, attached to the receiving ship *Franklin*, at Norfolk, Va., for one month from the 5th September.
To Chaplain J. K. Mathews, attached to the receiving ship *Colorado*, from the 7th to the 28th September.
To Passed Assistant Surgeon N. McP. Ferebee, attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, for one month from the 25th Sept.
To Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Ambler, attached to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, for thirty days from the 10th Sept.
To Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence for three months from the 15th September.
To Gunner Wm. Barditt, from the 9th September to the 21st October next.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant R. E. Impey, at present in Paris, France, has been extended two months.

ORDERS REVOKED.

That portion of Passed Assistant Paymaster James A. King's orders of the 23d September directing him to report for duty on board the iron-clads, at Brandon, Va., and ordered, after settling accounts, to wait orders.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark, to take effect on the 2d September, 1878.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending September 4, 1878:
Charles Hanson, master-at-arms, August 25, U. S. S. *Canonica*, at New Orleans.
William Harrow, ship's cook, August 24, U. S. S. *Canonica*, of yellow fever, at New Orleans.
Michael McGaffigan, ordinary seaman, R. F., August 25, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
Edward H. Ware, Surgeon, August 13, U. S. S. *Tascara*, at Acapulco.
Charles Richards, ordinary seaman, August 25, U. S. S. *Canonica*, of yellow fever, at New Orleans.
David McGill, captain after guard, August 19, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Frank Russ, machinist, August 19, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Robert Palmer, quartermaster, August 23, U. S. S. *Canonica* (drowned), at New Orleans.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

DETACHED.

Captain John Henly Higbee, from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the U. S. S. *Richmond*, at Boston, Mass.

JAPANESE VESSELS OF WAR.

The following is a description of the vessels of war in Japan:

JAPANESE IRON-CLAD RAM "FOO SOO."

Rig barque; length between perpendiculars, 230 feet; greatest beam, 48 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet 4.5 in.; draft aft, 18 feet 3 in.; draft forward, 17 feet 9 in.; displacement in tons, 3,718; indicated horse power, 3,500; speed measured mile, 13 knots; complement of officers and men, 250.
Armament.—In armor plated main deck battery four 24 centimetre Krupp guns on iron carriages. The forward two fire a beam and within 30 deg. of the line ahead. The after two fire a beam and within 30 deg. of a line astern. The ports are 7 feet 6 in. above the load water line. These guns weigh about 15½ tons each. In spar deck projecting casemate, which is supported by brackets outside, are two 17 centimetre Krupp guns mounted on iron carriages. The casemate has three ports on each side, which give to each gun a beam, a line ahead and a line astern fire. These guns weigh about 5½ tons each. On the spar deck outside casemate are four 560 kilogramme Krupp guns and two 150 kilogramme Krupp boat guns, all mounted on iron carriages. The battery, casemate, and midship section, containing engines and boilers, are protected on the sides with 9 inches of iron and about 12 inches of wood backing. The thwartship bulkheads protecting the battery and midship section is plated with 8 inches of iron and has iron doors through it. The forward and after sections appeared to have from four to six inches of iron armor, and she is a formidable looking vessel.
Machinery.—Two pairs of compound horizontal surface condensing trunk engines. Twin screws 15 ft. 6 in. in diameter. Eight cylindrical boilers 11 ft. 3 in. in diameter, with three furnaces each 3 ft. 11 in. in diameter, and constructed to carry 60 lbs. pressure of steam.

JAPANESE CORVETTES "KOW-GO" AND "HI-YEN."

Length, 231 feet; beam, 40 feet 9 inches; draft aft, 17 feet 6 inches.
Armament.—Six 15 centimetre (4 ton) Krupp guns for broadside fire. Two 17 centimetre (5½ ton) Krupp guns at the bow, so placed as to command either a fire right ahead or 35 deg. abaft the beam. One 17 centimetre Krupp gun at the stern, so placed as to command either a right astern fire or 35 deg. forward of beam. Their water lines are protected by a 4½ inch armor belt embedded in the wood sheathing and covered by an outer thickness of three inch plank.
Machinery.—Horizontal compound engines; rig barque with much spread of sail; speed, 13.5 knots; coal capacity, 280 tons.

FRENCH FLAGSHIP "L'ARMIDE."

Iron plated ram; rig barque; length, 68.06 metres; beam, 14.06 metres; draft aft, 23 feet 9 in.; thickness of armor, water line, 15 centimetres; battery, 12 centimetres; casemates, or immovable turrets, 15 centimetres; coal capacity, 265 tons in bunkers; speed: full speed, 7 days 11.8 knots; two-third speed, 13 days 8 knots; nominal horse power, 450; indicated horse power, 1,800.
Armament.—In the battery amidships, four 19 centimetre breech-loading broadside guns; in barbettes or immovable turret, two 19 centimetre breech-loading, commanding a fire on each side of 180 deg.; on spar deck, two 10 centimetre breech-loading guns for saluting, also four 13 centimetre muzzle-loading guns for saluting; two Hotchkiss revolving guns.

A NEWSPAPER despatch from San Francisco, Aug. 31, says: "The *Call* will to-morrow publish a letter addressed by Mr. W. B. Carr to the Masonic Bank and Savings and Loan Society, in which he reviews and compares the evidence given in the various trials growing out of the bogus Navy pay certificate business by E. W. Burr, President of the Savings and Loan Society, and W. H. Culver, President of the Masonic Bank, with a letter written to George M. Pinney on behalf of the above-mentioned gentlemen by third parties and with Pinney's replies. Letters, some of which are given in full, others by extract, go to show, in connection with other documents submitted, that at the time Pinney absconded he owed the two banks in question about \$500,000; that money so obtained was lost in stock and mining operations, none of it having been used for political purposes; that Burr and Culver were aware of the worthless character of the Navy pay certificates as securities at the time they lent the banks money on them; that Burr was in receipt of five per cent. commission on the loans he made to Pinney; that Pinney and Culver were in partnership in stock speculations; that Pinney returned to the city in accordance with an agreement with Burr and Culver that they would shield him from prosecution; that Burr and Culver matured the plan, to which Pinney gave his adhesion, by virtue of which the forged agreement between Carr and Pinney was to be produced, showing that Carr had obtained the \$500,000 received by Pinney from the banks, on the strength of which and of charges made in newspaper columns and in other ways against Carr and his political friends, including Sargent, Page, Gorham, Lagrange and others, such pressure was to be brought as would induce Carr to make the banks good on their losses, and, in short, disavowing the true inwardness of the whole notorious Pinney affair. Many of the statements are substantiated by affidavits of parties privy to the facts. On the receipt of this letter by the Board of Directors of the bank, the cases pending in court against Carr were dropped. The next result was an interview between Carr and the bankers, in which it was admitted he had correctly unravelled the plot, but it was insisted that the bankers themselves were deceived. The document covers nine columns of the *Call*, and seems to be exhaustive and conclusive."

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SEPT. 4, Captain Charles B. Phillips, of the Corps
of Engineers, U. S. A., and his surveying party, left
Norfolk to make a thorough survey of the most prac-
ticable route, for military and commercial purposes,
between Norfolk Harbor and the Albemarle Sound,
for which the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated by
Congress. The party embraces some forty men, two
steamers and two large barges fitted up for sleeping
and living on.

A DESPATCH from Washington, dated Sept. 4, 1878,
says: Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, who was re-
cently relieved as aide-de-camp of General Schofield,
has been ordered as adjutant at the West Point Mil-
itary Academy, relieving Major Hall, 10th Infantry.
Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, United
States Army, is relieved from duty as Recorder of the
Court, ordered to assemble at West Point at the con-
clusion of the Court to examine into the Fitz John
Porter case, to re-examine and report upon the evi-
dence on which Dr. W. A. Hammond, ex-Surgeon
General of the Army, was dismissed in 1864.

A NEWSPAPER despatch dated Washington, Sept. 1,
says: A sub-committee of the Senate Military Com-
mittee, consisting of Senators Spencer and Maxey, is
in session here, engaged in preparing new regulations
for the government of the Army, which will be re-
ported to Congress at the next session. The committee
is examining and will probably adopt as its report the
regulations prepared by Generals Sherman and Scho-
field and Colonel Tontellotte, of Sherman's staff in
1876, and known to the Army as the "Schofield regu-
lations." The existing regulations for the Army were
adopted by a board in 1861 and revised in 1863, and,
on account of subsequent legislation, are now almost
wholly obsolete.

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MEXICO.

WE can well imagine the sensation of astonish-
ment, and in some cases of alarm, with
which the letter of Major THOS. M. ANDERSON, of the
Tenth Infantry, to Governor BISHOP, of Ohio, will be
regarded. But only those who have given careful
attention to the subject will have noticed the critical
position into which our relations with Mexico have
drifted. To the officers of the two services, however,
it must be evident that the policy of sending armed
search parties into the territory of a neighboring
power, without that formal authorization of them by
its government which might quiet the fears, if it did
not satisfy the pride of the people, is one that leads
to war.

We shall not attempt to consider just now the re-
markable letter of Major ANDERSON from the stand-
points of expediency, custom, and precedent, for we
are by no means inclined to assume that it was writ-
ten with a view to the public use that was so quick-
ly made of it. However, that matter apart, we
are not surprised to find this officer jumping to the
conclusion that, sooner or later, the present border
policy will end in war. It has never struck us as
either a wise or dignified statesmanship to undertake
to police the right bank of the Rio Grande with our
troops, unless in pursuance of a convention to that
end made with the Mexican government. This gov-
ernment has manifested its friendly feelings to our
own in many ways; but it nevertheless has never yet
felt itself sufficiently strong with the population of
the river frontier to publish a decree of permission
for our troops to cross the line in suppressing cattle
thefts. Whatever we do, therefore, in this way is
done without public invitation.

In dealing with the border population of Mexico,
it is useless to ignore the fact that we deal with com-
munities some of whose unruly members or hangers-
on have been accustomed for years to depredate upon
the United States. And in dealing with Mexico as a
whole, we deal with a nation whose government is
historically unwilling or unable to accept frankly the
full measure of its international responsibility, and
whose policy has always been to postpone or evade.
The Mexican war came upon us not only on account
of the annexation of Texas, its immediate source, but
on account of what President POLK styled, in his
message, "unredressed injuries inflicted by the Mex-
ican authorities and people upon the people of the
United States through a long series of years. Mexico
has admitted these injuries, but has neglected and
refused to repair them." Should another war with
Mexico break out, President HAYES would be just-
ified in using similar language. For years our people
submitted to violations of the laws of nations and of
the treaty of April 5, 1831, and when the war came,
President POLK, in announcing it, said: "Had we
acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redress-

ing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commence-
ment, we should doubtless have escaped all the diffi-
culties in which we are now involved." The same
truth has again become timely. If the Mexican
authorities are really in earnest to act with our own,
they must openly take the risk of co-operation in
such a way that no reproaches can be flung by carp-
ing critics at our Government and our Army. If
they are not so in earnest, the just demands of our
Government should be formulated into an ultimatum,
and enforced by the combined power of four fleets
and our armies.

We are glad to say again, as we have repeatedly
said before, that the DIAZ government has constantly
maintained a friendly attitude towards our own. It
has risked considerable local popularity by its action
regarding the extradition of criminals; the Mexican
regular officers have always received our own cour-
teously, if somewhat evasively, and there have been
two instances of positive co-operation by Mexican
town authorities with our troops, in hunting for
stolen cattle. We think that this friendly attitude
should be appreciated by our Government, and that
it has been appreciated. But it must yet be remem-
bered that the Mexican government is wearing a
double face in this matter—necessary, perhaps, for its
own safe continuance in power, but putting our own
Government at a disadvantage in the eyes of the
world. It still has its orders out to "repel force by
force," even though in practice it allows its officers
to adopt the very just conclusion that it is not a force
hostile to the government that comes after cattle-
thieves. The partial abolition of the Zona Libre is at
this moment justly a matter for which Mexico is
praised; but if we do not mistake, the decree of abo-
lition allows space at command for smuggling. In
short, we get Mexican concessions very much in
driblets, and frequently they turn out to be evasions.
Gen. ORD recounts, in his last-received report, some
instances in which military co-operation was fur-
nished us by Mexico, but just at the proper moment
it failed. When, also, Lieut. Col. SHAFER gave tes-
timony before the Sub-committee on Military Affairs,
last winter, he exhibited a very friendly and polite
letter from Gen. NARANJO. This officer had prom-
ised to consult at Fort Clark on a definite project for
a co-operative movement. At the last moment he
sent a letter:

It is with great feelings of regret that I am compelled to an-
nounce to you that at present it is absolutely impossible for me
to visit the post of Fort Clark, as I had promised. Important
business of the service requires my presence in the interior of
the line, and, as you well understand, it is indispensable that
such business be attended to. General D. Avaceto R. Falcon
will be installed in my place, and will be ready to do that which
you may desire.

He then takes pleasure in making Col. SHAFER a
present of a camp chest, "to manifest to you in some
manner my high appreciation, which you so well
merit;" but the upshot of all is, that, with much
courtesy and good feeling, no officer comes to con-
sult, and the Mexicans manage, on one ground or
another, to get out of co-operation, until now our
forces go over without it.

We have somewhat wandered from our text, or
cue, the letter of Major ANDERSON; but we have
done so purposely. Regarding it as a letter not in-
tended for publication, we hardly need to comment
upon it just now. But the general truth is manifest
that a more resolute and vigorous policy is needed on
the Rio Grande, in order to bring the Mexican gov-
ernment to a decision. Our Government contents it-
self with holding the troops in a short leash, and
Mexico does not exert herself to do her full duty on
the frontier.

THE NEW SIOUX AGENCIES.

WHILE the result of the commission to the RED
CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL agencies has been
adverse to the plan on which both the military and
the civilian authorities were once, for a wonder,
agreed, we are by no means inclined to regard it as
disastrous. The line of the Upper Missouri would
certainly have been far cheaper, as regards trans-
portation, than the interior sites insisted upon by
the Indians, where all their goods will have to be
hailed by railroad, and thence in teams. Still, this
is their affair; the expense comes out of their annu-
ties; and as, after having the point clearly explained
to them by Gen. STANLEY, over and over again, they
chose the railroad line, they are likely not to com-
plain. Besides, it is quite probable that they may
be able to do their own teaming to a certain extent.

It is quite certain that they have chosen much better lands than those on the Missouri, so far as concerns farming possibilities. In fact, this was one reason why the commissioners could not make much headway against them in argument.

To get, however, the real key to the conference, we must go back to last year, when the chiefs of the Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux visited Washington to hold an audience with the President. Congress had at that time prepared for a removal of the RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL agencies to the Ponca reservation on the Upper Missouri. The Poncas, apparently somewhat to their disgust, were shifted over to the Indian Territory to make room for the new comers, whose new homes, however, were to be more extensive than the Ponca lands, as their people were six or eight times as numerous. The Sioux chiefs came to protest against going to the Missouri, on account of its alleged unhealthiness, and of its inferior character in point of timber and grazing. They made a very strong appeal on the ground that their children would die. Possibly if the affair had then been purely a business one, their objections might have been removed; but in fact it was a kind of holiday show, with a deal of paint, feathers and Great Father about it; and, at all events, President HAYES consented that if they would go to the Missouri for the winter they should freely choose their permanent homes this spring. They agreed perforce, for, as was then explained to them, Congress had provided before adjourning that their winter supplies should go by river, and hence they had to be there to receive them or run the risk of starving.

The journey from Northwestern Nebraska across to Dakota Territory was accomplished under Army guidance; but as the visit to Washington had already consumed valuable time, it came late, and an early winter also set in. The Indians dropped into camp before quite reaching their proper destination, and refused to go on; and, under the circumstances of their march and the inclement season, they were allowed to have their way. A number of lodges, however, were reported to have broken away from the main body, and to have pillaged on the mining districts of the Black Hills. Perhaps a few went through to SITTING BULL, who seems to have made overtures for a Sioux alliance.

This year they claimed the fulfilment of last fall's promise. Congress, however, dilatory as usual, delayed the Indian appropriation bill until the situation became very serious. However, at length, the act was passed, and under it a commission was named to arrange the removal. This commission, appointed by Secretary SCHURZ, was well composed, it consisting first and foremost of Gen. STANLEY, commanding the 22d Infantry, who had had a protracted service in the Missouri region, beginning over twenty years ago; Mr. HAWORTH, ex-agent of the Kiowas and Comanches, and the Rev. Mr. RIGGS, who was born among the Minnesota Sioux, the son of a missionary, and speaks their language. As has been already explained, it was thought best for the Government's convenience and the economy of the Indians to try to persuade them to stay on the Missouri. The commission, with E. A. HAYT, as secretary, met at Yankton early in July, and proceeded first to SPOTTED TAIL's camp, at the old Ponca agency. They found these Indians moody, sullen and sulking; the long delay to move them had made them suspicious, while the nature of the commission's errand, of which they had an inkling, rendered them angry and defiant. They did not deign the usual greetings and handshakings at the conference, where about forty leading men, including SPOTTED TAIL, TWO STRIKE, BLACK CROW and EAST BEAR were assembled. Commissioner E. A. HAYT, who was present, made a short speech, pleading the slowness of Congress as the reason for the delay, and urging that the Brulé should consent to settle near the Missouri, to lessen the cost of transportation. SPOTTED TAIL replied at once with almost insulting arrogance, his needless brusqueness convincing the commission that he was making capital for himself with his tribe, among whom his old power seems lately to have needed strengthening. He poured out his words rapidly and in a high key, recalling past unfulfilled promises and broken faith of the Government, and the express pledge given to him last year. He said he had stuck to the bargain then made, and now the Great Father must not try to back out of his part of

it. He wanted to move inside of ten days, and would burn down the agency buildings and then start, if they tried to make it twenty. He wanted wagons and horses, as the Great Father had promised. "I told him I wanted Catholic priests, and you heard it, and RED CLOUD said the same thing. These people here who are ringing the bells (Protestant clergymen) are lying to me. I don't want them. Take them back. The bald-headed men (Congressmen) have fooled me." He wanted damages for horses and timber the white settlers had stolen, work and wages for his Indians, and good clothes.

My Great Father gave me two stores and told me to trade cheap. But they are getting all my money. I don't get any vermilion paint for my face, because my Great Father don't like it. Tell the Great Father I want thirty or forty Indians taught to work to learn trades. Now, if I had ten stores at my agency it would be better: yes, if every door was a store. In the soldiers' store they drive me out. Why don't they let me trade with him? I like to trade with the cheapest one.

Gen. STANLEY, in a straightforward, business-like way, showed why it was that the Missouri reservation would be cheaper. But SPOTTED TAIL refused to talk of the matter, said he should go to the south fork of the White River, and declared bluntly that he would not go to show the commissioners where he intended to settle. He said there had been deaths enough in his camp from delay already.

Hence the commission went to the Red Cloud agency, where RED CLOUD, SPIDER, LITTLE WOUND, LONG WOLF, NO FLESH, BIG FOOT, LEFT HAND, and several kinds of Bears, Birds, and Dogs, greeted them with more dignity and courtesy, but with not less decisiveness than SPOTTED TAIL. Gen. STANLEY told them that the commissioners had come to put them on good lands, and that they would like to see the land; but he also added that he thought it was best to get near the Missouri. RED CLOUD replied with gravity: "That's my Great Father's word, in that paper. I don't expect to do anything outside of it. White Clay is the place we want to go to. I told the Great Father so." Mr. HAWORTH immediately responded by "surrendering on sight," saying "RED CLOUD's talk was good talk; when I see the Indian picking out a good road, it makes my heart glad." The Rev. Mr. RIGGS then treated them to a speech in the vernacular, and so ended the council.

The next step of the Commission was to examine the country. They found that the proposed sites on the Missouri were unfit for the support of any large bands of Indians, like Spotted Tail's and Red Cloud's. But the sites on the south fork of White River, and on the White Clay Creek, chosen by these chiefs, were, on the contrary, admirable for water, for timber and for grass. The difference was incontestable, and, in accordance with the views of the Indians, points for agencies were selected, the Brulé henceforward to be known as Rosebud Agency, and Red Cloud's as the Ogallalla, or the Pine Ridge. The report of the Commissioners is minute in descriptions of the region.

On returning to the Red Cloud agency, Gen. STANLEY, still keeping in mind the instructions from Washington, made a last effort for the Missouri site, being well aware that the location of the Brulé at 70 miles and the Ogallallas at 150 from the river, would increase the cost of transportation. He had uphill work, for Mr. HAYT was already gone, and his colleagues, with Agent IRWIN, had long before surrendered. Besides, the plain superiority of the interior lands was a wet blanket to argument for the Missouri. However, there would have been little use in argument. The "squaw men," or whites living among the Indians, were still in strong favor, and are thought to have been urged by the railroad runners to throw their influence for the interior, where the railroad will get the freights for transporting the annuities. Gen. STANLEY said he was authorized to offer RED CLOUD a thousand extra cattle, to the value of \$20,000 or \$25,000, if they would remain on or near the Missouri. RED CLOUD answered with dignity: "My friends, I have decided about the country I am going to, and I don't wish to have any argument." He added that when he went to and from Washington, he always went by railroad, and not by river, and was well treated, and desired to have his supplies come by the same way, so that the railroad could earn the cost of freights. His people had all voted for the White Clay country, and had never changed their minds.

Such is the result of the removal question. Upon the whole, we do not regard it unfavorably; we

think it may turn out for the best. The Indians are satisfied now; but on the Missouri, they would have forever complained, and justly, of the breach of faith, and would have caused anxiety lest the grievance should lead to war. Besides, the report of the Commission confesses that on the Missouri the Indians, except in small numbers, "must be paupers dependent on the Government," whereas now, with their excellent land and timber, "they have a fair and good prospect of becoming self-supporting." The Commissioners add some suggestions on the importance of issuing rations to heads of families, and cultivating the personal and family responsibility, while undermining the tribal dignity. This latter they would do by encouraging parts of the tribe to settle by themselves on the Missouri or elsewhere, and protecting them by law. It might be no easy task, however, to induce the Indian to risk placing himself between the two fires of the white race and his own.

WHETHER the vacancies now existing in the rank of captain in the line of the Army can be filled, appears to be one of those things that no fellow can find out. It is thought that it was not the intention of Congress in passing the Army bill at the last session to stop the promotions up to and including the grade of captain in the different regiments, though Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, holds to the opinion that such was the intention. The wording of the law is at all events ambiguous, and it is our impression that no promotions will be made until the whole matter of the reorganization as it will be arranged by the commission shall be presented to Congress. This is very discouraging to those gentlemen who are entitled to their promotion, for they may not only be obliged to wait a long time for it, but in the reorganization they may have to look out to see that no one is slipped in ahead of them from other regiments. This might occur if there should be a reduction in the number of the regiments, and where the officers of the disbanded regiments were to be gradually absorbed. It is said that one of the members of the commission recently stated that they were going to agree upon a bill that would be perfectly satisfactory to every one. That is all very fine, but we shall believe it when we see it.

G. O. No. 65, Headquarters of the Army, publishes the decision of the Attorney-General, giving legal interpretation to two debatable sections of the Army appropriation bill. It is held by the Department of Justice in the first place that cadets are not "enlisted men" within the meaning of the act, and not entitled to credit as such in computing longevity; next, that officers left over in the distribution of quarters at posts where there are not quarters enough for all, are entitled to commutation of quarters, on the theory that there are for them within the meaning of the statute "no public quarters." As officers have choice of quarters according to rank, for once the subalterns would seem to have the advantage, as it is a poor rule that will not work both ways, but the question as to who shall be entitled to commutation is left by G. O. No. 66 to Department Commanders to decide, and it is not impossible that they may be influenced by the current prejudice in favor of rank.

It appears from the Convention which has been concluded between the United States of Columbia and the International Society for an Inter-oceanic Canal that the route for the long-projected canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean has now been definitely settled. It will be remembered, says the *London Academy*, that there were two plans which found most favor. One project proposed the cutting of the Isthmus of Panama in the direction of Aspinwall to Panama; the other plan was to carry the canal through Nicaragua, making use of the great inland lake of that country. The former route has been chosen, notwithstanding that the most eminent engineers of the United States of America, who had personally explored the country, were in favor of the Nicaragua Canal, and notwithstanding that M. Lesseps also had declared for the latter.

WE regret to find the name of Rev. Charles C. Parsons included in the list of those stricken by the yellow fever at Memphis, Tenn. His many friends in the Army will join with us in wishing for him a speedy recovery. He has worked nobly in Memphis since the outbreak of the fever, and falls a victim to his zealous devotion to duty.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

GOD IS THE PILOT.

Keep me, oh God! My boat is so small, and Thy ocean is so wide.—*Prayer of the Breton Sailor.*

God is the Pilot of thy barque,
That rides full well the watery ways,
(The Barque of Life tossed on the sea.)
He knoweth rocks, and shoals, and bays.

God is the Helmsman of thy ship,
He steereth fair against the wind;
He leaveth, if thou trust in Him,
All rocks and dangers far behind.

God is the Captain who doth know
If storm shall rage or wind be still;
And thou, though skilled in seaman lore,
Must yield thy science to His will.

ESMERALD H. BOYLE,
Aut. or of "Thistle Down."

August 14th, 1878.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

NAST TESTIMONIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It is time the necessary amount for the Nast testimonial should have been contributed. The delay is due to the failure of officers to interest themselves beyond their own individual subscriptions. There are some notable exceptions to this, as shown in recent JOURNALS, Fort Keogh sending \$50 and camp on Little Missouri this summer the same amount. Let the adjutant of each post, or some officer, collect at once what he can and forward. The testimonial is now being made by Mr. Tiffany, of New York, and will cost \$1,000, and we wish to make up about \$170, and what we do not Mr. Tiffany will. Does any officer, subscriber, wish to have it said the Army presented a testimonial a portion of which amount was given by the manufacturer? Let us act in this matter at once, and upon Mr. Nast's return from Europe, have the testimonial ready for presentation. "ARMY."

THE SOLDIERS' HOME AND ARMY RATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: On your 43d page "Justice" has solved a big problem. I am delighted that a man has been found to find a remedy for many evils. He provides for amusement and education. He might have gone further and provided for regimental bands in the same way.

Who can and will tell the Army why the 33 per cent. unnecessary to the soldiers' food was given to his ration? The Medical Department say it was to vary his food. Colonels of regiments say it was to provide them with bands. A late board says it was to buy graded school books and instruction for the officers' and soldiers' children. Does the Commanding General know? Dear "Justice," you are right, but it's of no use.

The Soldiers' Home will go on fattening, and the 33 per cent. leaning forever. JNO. HAMILTON.

FORT PUEBLO, August 27, 1878.

LONG SERVICE MEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Will not the committee appointed to "reorganize the Army" do something toward recognizing long services of enlisted men, who through various reasons (marriage, age, etc.) have failed to obtain commissions? Congress at their last session did justice by rewarding the services of officers who served as enlisted men, giving them the "longevity pay" for that time. Now, will "the committee" recommend some manner of rewarding those who may never be more than "enlisted men," though many hold important positions and perform faithful services as regimental non-commissioned staff officers, ordnance and commissary sergeants, hospital stewards, etc., but who, as the law now stands, receive no reward when age and infirmity comes on—they are "worn out, unfit for service"—get their final statements and are "dropped" as if on an inspection report, minus the action even of an inspector? I would respectfully suggest that enlisted men get two-third or even one-half of their pay after 20 or 25 years' service, which would encourage and tend to elevate the rank and file more than any law that has or can be made. BEANS.

FORT SULLY, D. T., Aug. 19, 1878.

PENSION FOR OLD AGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Many are the suggestions made for our benefit, and to make our occupation a respectable or desirable one. Some of these are selfish and embrace only a portion, but I would in mine include all. We don't want to task the good nature of our good uncle by craving an increase of pay and allowances; we do not hanker after post chaplains, etc., but when, after 20 or 25 years of hard service has whitened our heads, chilled the ardor of our blood, and rendered us too feeble to bear the toils of frontier war or work along shore, a few dollars' pension and some of the many easy positions in the civil service would be very grateful, and we could then bear up against all our present hardships. So few of us survive to reach the goal of even 20 years' service that the cost would not be much. In my own 15 years' service I have seen the clay (did I say clay? well it was sometimes only a few stones thrown hurriedly over the decaying bodies of dead comrades), heaped on so many that I cannot now point

to ten of nearly fifty that started out with me to reach the goal. How many of us will live through the other five, God knows. We are an improvident class; we hold our lives in this age of Indian massacres by so frail a tenure that we rarely save anything for old age, and when it comes creeping apace upon us we sometimes wish that ours was the heap of stones in the cañon instead of the poverty that is now inevitable, or the living tomb the "White House." MC.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Your answer to "Many Readers," in your issue of the 27th is very satisfactory, and suggests another question—as the action of the Board at West Point in the Porter case will be only advisory to the President on Porter's application for a review of his case—what is understood as a review of his case, and what legal power has the President under the circumstances of this case? Porter was found guilty by a court of competent jurisdiction and sentenced, and the sentence carried into execution after its approval by the then President; now by virtue of what legal authority can the President after execution of the judgment of the court-martial review the same—and can he, if he concludes injustice has been done, annul the judgment of the court and restore Porter to his rank in the Army; or can he order a new court to re-try the case, and if so, by virtue of what legal authority? MANY READERS.

July 28, 1878.

Porter contends that his sentence, being a continuing one, can be annulled at any time. As the President has undertaken an inquiry into the case, it is to be presumed that he holds to the same opinion.—ED. JOURNAL.

XIV. AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Does Section 3 of Article 14 of Amendments to the Constitution prohibit from holding office under the United States or any State thereof, all persons who took an oath to support the Constitution, as cadets in the Army or midshipmen in the Navy, and afterwards served in the Confederate forces?

The section provides that no person who, having previously taken an oath as an officer of the United States to support the Constitution, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall hold any office under the United States or any State thereof.

Whatever may have been the intention of the framers of the section, it is clear that many of the States which adopted the amendment, did so reluctantly and with the desire to inflict disabilities on as few as possible; but be that as it may, it is a well known principle of construction that the law (and this is a constitutional law) intends what its words plainly mean, and that all laws imposing penalties must never be so construed as to impose any penalty which is not clearly imposed by the words themselves of the law. Keeping in view these principles of construction, the whole question turns upon a matter of fact, and that fact is, whether cadets and midshipmen are or are not officers of the United States?

In the absence of judicial decisions on the point, it is probably safe to conclude that cadets and midshipmen are not officers at all. A cadet is a young gentleman who is attached to a military academy or a company for the purpose of being fitted to become an officer at some future period. Similarly, a midshipman is a young gentleman being trained and educated to become an officer.

If this view of the question be correct, the 14th Amendment of the Constitution does not impose any disabilities on those persons who took an oath to support the Constitution as cadets or midshipmen and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion. LEX.

HAVE THE SCOUTS REPORTED?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: When the General sent out the three scouts through the golden gate, to scour the ancient land where first arose the clangor of arms on earth, we were glad. Now, for the martial secrets of Asia, whence the Parthian arrow, where Europe caught her tartar. Surely the celestials, the children of Genghis Khan, of Persian Xerxes, and Tamerlane, have their methods. Have these solved the problem of the pistol against the sabre? If they have dropped the lance would they drop the bayonet? Does two handfuls of parched barley serve the horse better than our traditional ten ears of corn, and does he serve the trooper of the steppes longer and surer by being unshod? Are their infantry nourished with condensed food, and toughened with drills? Do they love fried cactus? Do they form fours or in odd numbers? Surely the ingenious elaborator of Philip St. George's primitive fours, and late commandant of our grand training school, with his intelligent cavalry and artillery aides, will add to, and stimulate, our ideas with his Asian budget.

Have the scouts reported? If so, was it for the information of the General only? We hoped that as representatives of the Army and nation, the wisdom garnered at public expense would be public property. To be sure we understand this is for sale by Mr. Copyright and D. Appleton and Co. But trade dollars were invented, we believe, as an Asian currency, and since they are not legal tender their product does not always get free circulation hereabouts. It was costly, no doubt. Rates of exchange on Cabul are high, as we know, and perhaps, therefore, the A. G. O. is not in funds to print and send down such matter through the regular channels. Somehow Ordnance Memorandum IXL is printed, and we could spare some of

our superfluous reports of troops, deserters, stores, and such quintuplicates for the imprint of much desired learning.

Fancy Von Moltke sending out Brevet Brig-Gen. Krug Speil to observe the Sioux at an attack, disperse, and rally. Would not the staff school get lessons to carry to the Uhlans, or at least some food for thought? This would not be dilettantism of the école militaire. Be there no lentils in our soup?

The Springfield armorer, whose inventive genius contributes to improve the defensive power of the nation, is denied other reward than his monthly stipend, because by his surroundings, in Government employ, came his opportunities; yet his apprenticeship and training was at his own cost. What would be thought of the examiner for patents who would sell the knowledge gained from the pursuit of his profession at the cost of the nation? We make these queries with a purpose, for we want to see published prompt reports from the scout now returning from Stamboul, the watchman at Vienna, the gallant that won decorations in the Balkans with Ghourko, and the keen observers military now in Paris. Besides, we may want the next detail ourselves for the war of Cyprus or Sicily, and want this intelligence-seeking popularized before some new Banning cries "Cui bono," emulous of notoriety, won by starving the General of the Army out of his horses, and forcing the weeping staff to hie from the haunts of the civil and dwell in thy tabernacles, O! Mars, and in tents. ABSARAKER

PLAIN SPEAKING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the New York Herald of the 21st inst., I notice over the signature of "Facts," that its attention is called to an error in the publication of the Naval Register of the 19th inst. in reference to certain officers who have been five years and more on the same duty.

The publication of this correction exhibits the stubborn "fact" that Major John L. Broome has commanded the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, for eleven years. Such favoritism being in direct violation of justice, discipline, precedence or regulation and to the manifest injury of the Service.

If our regulations are to be a dead letter to-day, or to be violated with impunity for years to the benefit of one man, what guarantee have officers that such regulations will be of value in protecting or advancing the just claims of others in the future? These are days of reclamation, and we should improve the opportunity by taking up that spirit and pronouncing for reform.

Our field officers are persons of worth, character and ability, who love the Service, who have for many years performed their duty faithfully and with credit to themselves, and there is not an existing reason why these veterans should be ordered from pillow to post without regard to seniority, while Major Broome is granted an apparent life lease of the best station the corps affords.

In speaking thus I do not assail the judgment of the commandant of the corps, whose opinion I so value, and whose just principle I revere. It is through no fault of his that this evil exists, but it is earnestly hoped that through his efforts assisted and encouraged by every officer, our corps will be strengthened by putting it right in regulation and discipline, the former so honestly avowed that there can be neither misapprehension nor mistake in the future; the latter so perfect that favoritism such as extended Major Broome will be crushed out for ever thus ending comment, and that inevitable question, asked by every naval and marine officer, and answered by none, viz.: What regulation or power keeps Major Broome at the Brooklyn Barracks?

Having enjoyed the luxury of a good house and station for eleven years, during which time the major has reared a large family in the "Old Homestead," it is now hoped that he will act in a spirit of self-abnegation, prepared to sacrifice for the corps at least a portion of his personal aspirations; that he will carefully see to it that his individual aims and ambitions and his personal rivalries will not in the future, as in the past, embarrass his branch of the Service. Knowing Major Broome personally, and acknowledging his many excellent qualifications, I ask him, with the keenest understanding of my duty as a soldier, with the fullest conviction of my accountability as a subordinate, to point out a defect in our corps at this present time, which is productive of so much dissatisfaction, evil, and injustice as the unexampled indulgence enjoyed by himself, and which, if corrected, would prove a greater benefit to our organization. A MARINE OFFICER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23, 1878.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: As there appears to be little or no prospect for the success of the Army life insurance scheme, I presume that there are many officers who, now despairing of securing good insurance, with the Government as a guarantee, are looking about to obtain that benefit at the hands of the regular companies. To my knowledge officers have been victimized to a considerable extent in the line of life insurance, and many of them have been unfortunate in their selection of companies.

To such an extent has this been the case, that officers generally, while they recognize the beneficence of the principle of life insurance, have become disgusted with the whole business, as relates to the regularly organized companies of the land.

It is also a well known fact that some companies have dealt in a very mean and overreaching manner with officers having policies—as witness some instances which have been published in your journal.

The case of the late Major Curtis of the retired list must be fresh in the minds of your readers.

On the other hand, it is safe to presume that there are companies which have dealt, and are dealing, squarely with their Army policy holders, and that these officers know exactly what their families can rely upon in case of death.

Now, what is wanted is to discover that company which, while sound, offers the best inducements for an officer to enter its list—that gives a permit, couched in specific terms, contains no dubious phrases, that can be interpreted to suit the company, that gives permission to an officer to go and to serve wherever he may be ordered by the Government, that covers him in the performance of all duties incident to the Service, in time of peace, at all seasons, and at all places.

Such protection it is proper to demand, and I believe that there are companies that will give it—companies that will in their permits cover the ordinary escort and scouting duty incident to frontier service—in so many words—and definitely draw the line between the ordinary Indian service and active military service; that will, also, make provision for that officer who, suddenly called into the so-called Indian wars—such as the Modoc, Nez Percés, and Sioux campaigns—has no time to procure the necessary "permission in writing" before entering into them, and that will state beforehand the actual sum necessary to be forwarded to cover the extra hazard.

Insurance companies have in the main been magnanimous in the settlement of death claims of officers; still we do not want to rely on the generosity of companies towards our families, that may not always be depended upon.

If we buy insurance the goods should be delivered without favor, the same as any other commodity.

That the company which will fulfil the conditions I have described will—if sound—secure the support of a large number of Army officers, I am certain. I advise all officers who are carrying policies of life insurance to scrutinize their permits, and see what they are worth—see what interpretation can be put upon them; not that one most favorable to themselves, but for the companies. Hundreds I dare say will find that they are "off limits," and are unprotected, and that in event of death they would entail a law suit on their families instead of the benefit that they had hoped to.

Let those having such permits so restricted as to be no protection to them either, in serving at their posts or in the line of duty, at once send and demand that protection which they are paying for, and if it is refused by their respective companies, let us hear their names, in these columns, that we who are not yet in the net may not be taken.

If officers stir up this matter, perhaps some good companies will come forward and supply our needs, and offer such protection as few or none of us enjoy now.

Certainly the thought that we are fully protected in our frontier service, in this regard, will enable us to start out on our hazardous expeditions with a happier and more courageous spirit; while, on the contrary, to know that we are jeopardizing all by being tied up with a permit which imposes an impossible condition, to wit, that we shall obtain permission in writing beforehand and pay extra premium, will produce a correspondingly depressing effect, impair our efficiency, and cause double anxiety to those dependent upon us for support. Who will enlighten us?

ENQUIRER

TRIALS OF AN ARMY COMMAND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: If a bare statement of facts is not considered growling, I may venture to relate, imperfectly, the history of a small portion of the U. S. Army, covering a period of nearly two years, without being held to be a grumbler.

During the last of September and first of October, 1876, a command was concentrated upon the Powder River, not far from the site of old Fort Reno. This command converged from different stations in the Department of the Platte, Co. E, 9th Infantry, from Fort Laramie W. T.; Co. E, 4th Infantry, from Fort Bridger, W. T.; Co. B, 4th Infantry, from Camp Brown, W. T., and Co. K, 23d Infantry, from Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; all under the command of Captain E. Pollock, 9th Infantry, who, about the 12th of October, located the permanent encampment, which became known as "Cantonment Reno."

The original purpose of assembling this command was understood to be, the establishment of a base of supplies, for the operations of an expedition, under the command of General Crook. It was, as we understood, but temporary, the various companies to return to their several stations as soon as the objects of the expedition had been accomplished. Officers and men were consequently prepared, on their arrival, with the most limited field outfit. Supplies immediately began to accumulate; train after train arrived, filled with grain and stores, which were unloaded and stored by the labor of the troops. The expedition, for which his base was formed, arrived during November, and returned to shelter in December. In the meantime, it had been decided, that operations would probably be resumed early in the following spring, and the command on the Powder River was directed to be hutted, for the winter; and the troops were put to work, during the latter portion of November, to accomplish this object. Cottonwood, the only available timber, was immediately felled, and wrought into buildings of various sizes, by the labor of the troops, for storehouses, barracks, quarters, offices, stables, and guard-house; doors and sash being forwarded from Omaha. Flooring was not deemed necessary to the comfort of the command, as everything indicated but tem-

porary occupation still. All buildings were roofed with earth, the sides being mudded with moistened clay.

In December, Company K, 23d Infantry, was relieved, and its place filled in January, 1877, by Company I, 4th Infantry, drawn from Fort Fetterman, W. T. During the winter only one lady resided in camp, while officers possessed the most primitive comforts; many, married, were being forced to maintain the expense of two establishments. Spring came, and officers and men looked hopefully forward to the advent of May, or June at farthest, for the welcome order to return to more congenial stations. In this hope they had been sustained by intimations, given from time to time, by persons high in authority; by discouragement of propositions of officers, desirous of sending for their families (in case of prolonged stay), in order to abate expenses and secure some few home comforts; also, by the answer given to propositions of sending for laundresses, the troops needing their services. Such hopes proved vain. As autumn approached the truth gradually forced itself upon the command, that an indefinite period would probably be passed in this location, and families were summoned and laundresses also.

Relief to the original settlers came not, in the shape in which it was expected; on the contrary, the station was raised to the dignity of a post, being christened Fort McKinney, while the garrison was increased by the addition of three companies, C, E, and M, 5th Cavalry; occasioning more labor in the erection of barracks, quarters, stables, and storehouses. Then came winter, made more endurable to all by social exchanges, and such amusements as could be organized, without expense to the Government—a quantity of boards having been obtained sufficient to partially floor the quarters and barracks. For a year previously dirt constituted the flooring. The comfort of the buildings inhabited was tempered, it is true, by the insecurity of the roofs, always in danger of breaking from the weight of earth, and leaking like sieves during storms of rain or snow, endangering and destroying many household gods; while carpets, curtains, and upholstery, generally, received destructive baths from water saturated with alkalis and mud. This was endured quite cheerfully, however, under the expectation of relief in course of time. The filthy water of Powder River, the only resource for table and household uses, turbid at all times and filled with mineral salts, was endured with patience; likewise, malarial complaints, originating from this source, and the location of the camp, on made soil, holding all kinds of organic matter decomposing in it. The troops were meanwhile constantly employed at building, repairs of all kinds, and fatigue duty generally, with very little soldiering, as it is understood. Withal, they were annoyed by infrequency and irregularity of mails, no adequate service being provided, notwithstanding the elevation of the station to the dignity of a military post.

And, now, since it has been decided that the location on Powder River is unhealthy and inappropriate, a new site has been chosen for the post on Clear Fork, some forty-six miles west, and an elaborate plan of a post for four companies of infantry and three of cavalry has been prepared, the same four companies of infantry constituting the original garrison of Cantonment Reno, has been for three months and is being employed at the arduous task of preparing for the removal; putting up mills and working them to procure building material, felling timber, building roads, bridges, etc.; experiencing more discomforts and deprivations than ordinarily falls to the lot of troops in the field.

Troops employed in this manner are devoted to the worst service they can be called upon to perform; such service, as, in older countries, disgraced troops only would be relegated to: a service for chain-gangs or convicts. There is extra expenditure of clothing, injury of arms and equipment, as there is extra expenditure for food, without compensation, and such as troops in regular posts do not incur. A good soldier is expected to possess many of the cardinal virtues, among them patience and subordination. These elements have been pretty thoroughly tested in this case, for it exercises humanity somewhat, to take for a daily weapon, instead of the rifle, ax, pick-ax, bar, or shovel, and expect them to be wielded cheerfully on the soldiers' diet, and pay, while civilians, laboring less arduously, command, in the vicinity, two or three times their compensation. Shall we wonder if desertions become frequent under such pressure? Some of these troops have been promised a vision of "daylight," by high authority. What the troops ask for is scarcely more than a ray, or, a place on the line of battle. A SOLDIER.

THE WALLS OF QUEBEC.

(Quebec Correspondence of the Detroit News.)

LORD DUFFERIN has received from Queen Victoria a contribution of \$50,000 toward the restoration of the fortifications of Quebec, "the walled city of the North." The money will be expended in building a gate to be called Kent gate, in honor of the Duke of Kent, the Queen's father, who spent many years in Quebec. When Lord Dufferin came to Quebec six years ago he went wild with enthusiasm over the splendid scenery and the Old World aspect of the city. The Dominion Government had succeeded to the property of the Imperial authorities and was in full possession of the fortifications. The City Council had become imbued with the idea that the walls ought to come down and the gates be levelled, and accordingly down came the gates—Hope, St. Louis, Prescott, and Palace. From Palace to Hope gate the ramparts were levelled to breast height and the stone used to macadamize the streets. The vandals were about to level all the walls and sell the stone for building materials when Lord Dufferin interposed. He would not permit the town to be sacrificed to the mistaken "progress" of the French Canadian notaries and Irish ship chandlery,

mainly comprising the Council. He sent to England for architects and engineers, and had them make a survey of the city, with a view to the "restoration" of the fortifications, and their embellishment, and the creation of a series of improvements by which Quebec might be made the show city of the continent.

The architects and engineers drafted a wonderful plan. All the gates are to be restored, with the exception of Prescott, not in the style in which they were built, but after the early, pointed French, with turrets and all that sort of thing. A great boulevard is to run all around the walls, beginning with Durham Terrace and ending with the citadel. The gaps left by the breaks which have been made for new streets are to be covered with ornamental bridges. The fortifications are to be restored to that point of completeness in which the Duke of Wellington left them when he gazed at the stones of the walls of Quebec were cemented in gold. Broad drives and walks are arranged so that one may take in all the beauties of the city and its surroundings; with the least possible trouble and delay. Great avenues have been provided, by which the inconveniences of the narrow, crooked streets of old world French intricacy may be avoided, and the aforesaid streets, at the same time, not be swept away.

The Legislature of Quebec resolved to do its share by constructing costly and extensive departmental buildings.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

In a speech delivered at Richmond, Ind., August 9, Gen. B. Harrison referred in indignant terms to the attempt in the last Congress to reduce the Army. "What," said he in his remarks on this subject,

What had our Army done that it should be the object of attack? It stands to every patriotic man as the representative of that mighty host in blue that made treason bow in humble service to the flag and the law. It is the miniature of the army of the Potomac, of the Ohio, of the Tennessee, of the Cumberland. Its chieftain is that mighty captain who wrote a new treatise on the art of war, when he put his base in his haversack and marched down to the sea. The names of Sheridan, of Schofield, of Howard, of Stanley, of Davis, and a host of others familiar to us by deeds of courage in the great war, are upon its rolls. Men who commanded army corps and armies with distinguished credit are its regimental commanders. In the ranks are many veterans of the war. What has it done since the war that it must be spoken of in Congress as a source of public peril, a threat against our liberties? Its service since has been that of a national police. Wherever violence and disorder took horse and rode down the law and trampled upon the defenceless, there some little detachment of our Army came, and their presence always brought security and peace. Honest men came from their hiding places, and the hand of blood was stayed. These effects were wrought without bluster or bloodshed. The invisible but potent influence of the law, of national authority, reinforced them and made a corporal's guard a host. Why should these officers who once rescued the Constitution from overthrow be now suspected of unfaithfulness to its obligations? The expressed fear of such an Army is a pretence. Formidable as it is, while its breastwork is the Constitution, while it marches to the drumbeat of the law, as an instrument of treason or usurpation it would be weak indeed. If we were to station our entire Army as patrols along our coast and frontiers, they would be too far apart to speak to each other without a signal-flag. If they were to attempt to subdue the nation each man would have to stand guard over about 2,000 people. Scattered over our vast territory in small detachments you could hardly get 5,000 men together at any point in the States in a month's time. Out of a nominal strength of 25,000 men, drawn upon by details for signal service and for engineering on public works, by sickness and desertions, you would not have an actual strength of 18,000 men. . . . Nobody wants any constable, sheriff, policeman, militiaman, or regular soldier to club or shoot any man who is living in the fear of the law. All of these agencies are provided for law breakers. And every peaceable, law abiding citizen has an interest that they shall be strong enough to suppress absolutely, and at all hazards, every form of lawlessness to the suppression of which they may lawfully be called. All of these agencies, the soldier as well as the constable, must act by legal methods, must obey and not dominate the law. Nobody wants a large standing Army, but Democrats ought to agree that we should have some soldiers handy to answer the calls of Democratic governors who are unable to keep the peace of their States. There was no proposition to increase our Army, but to every man who does not cherish some revolutionary purpose or bear a spite, born of the rebellion, against our Army, or desire to win the favor of communists, it would seem to be apparent that our Army cannot safely be reduced.

RECEIPTS FOR THE NAST TESTIMONIAL.

Colonel Carlton, 3d Cavalry.....	\$2 00
Captain Johnson, 3d Cavalry.....	1 00
Lieut. Lemly, 3d Cavalry.....	1 00
Dr. Mosely, U. S. A.....	1 00
Lieut. Morton.....	1 00
Lieut. Geo. F. Chase.....	1 00
Previously acknowledged.....	\$831 14
Total receipts.....	\$837 64

CAPT. JOHN AKIN of this city, says the New Bedford Standard, completes his 91st birthday to-morrow, having been born Sept. 3d, 1787. He is still active, with eyesight good, and his memory so unimpaired that he can remember distinctly events which occurred at the opening of the century, notably the death of Washington. He followed the sea for many years, principally in the merchant service, and speaks of a vivid recollection he has of passing through the British fleet at the straits of Gibraltar, just after the great naval battle of Trafalgar, in which Admiral Nelson met his death. Upon this occasion Captain Akin was a seaman on board ship *Alexander*, of this port, commanded by Captain Loum Snow of this city (grandfather of the living Loum Snow) and was returning from a voyage up the Mediterranean Sea. During the last war with England Capt. Akin was part of the time on a revenue cutter stationed at Buzzard's Bay, and subsequently served two terms of enlistment, under the command of Capt. Nelson and Swift, in the militia stationed at Clark's Point. After quitting the sea Captain Akin was for many years a pilot from this port, and he still enjoys life with a relish that puts to shame many men younger by half a century.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE NEVADA BADGE.—Co. H, 48th New York, Capt. Josiah S. Barton, shot for the Nevada Badge at the regimental range, Oswego, on August 29. The conditions of this match are: Open to companies of the National Guard S. N. Y., not less than 35 men to shoot; distances, 200 and 500 yards; military rifles, State model; five rounds at each range. The following is the official score of Co. H:

	200.	500.	Tot.
Private Patrick Connors.....	20	22	42
" Oscar Haynes.....	19	22	41
Lieutenant C. A. Clemings.....	19	21	40
Sergeant A. Snell.....	19	20	39
Private Wm. H. Johnson.....	20	19	39
" A. L. Malony.....	17	21	38
" Allen Earl.....	16	20	36
Captain J. S. Barton.....	17	19	36
Sergeant Wm. Anstie.....	14	21	35
Lieutenant A. Curtis.....	18	17	35
Private Geo. Capron.....	19	14	33
" O. Wiley.....	14	18	32
" N. Lacrosse.....	13	18	31
" M. Kelly.....	15	16	31
" Frank Bough.....	23	8	31
" Warren Wells.....	18	12	30
Sergeant Patrick Judge.....	22	8	30
Private Edward Farrell.....	18	11	29
" Lewis Lunden.....	20	8	28
Sergeant Edward Gibbs.....	17	9	26
Musican J. Denio.....	17	9	26
Private W. E. Skinner.....	18	7	25
" Lester Putney.....	11	13	24
Sergeant Addison Harris.....	13	9	22
Private Henry Baker.....	14	6	20
" Charles Vorse.....	15	6	20
Corporal George Simmons.....	10	9	19
" Frank Baudette.....	10	8	18
Private J. E. Locke.....	6	10	16
" A. Sawyer.....	11	4	15
" Conrad Hirschholz.....	3	9	12
Corporal W. E. Brunot.....	0	10	10
" Frank Brown.....	7	2	9
Private C. F. Werts.....	2	2	4
" Charles Bough.....	0	—	0
Totals.....	495	427	922

I, Josiah S. Barton, commanding Co. H, 48th regiment N. G. S. N. Y., hereby certify that the men whose scores are recorded, were members of said company on the 3d day of July, 1878, and are now active members of the same.

JOSIAH S. BARTON, Capt. Commanding Co. H.
I hereby certify on honor that the above scores were made under my personal supervision, and that the same are correct.

ROBERT G. POSE,
Capt. and Inspector Rifle Practice 48th Regt.
Co. H, 7th New York (city), Capt. James L. Price, shot for the badge at Creedmoor on September 2 scoring a total of 894 out of the possible 1,750 points as follows:

	200.	500.	Tot.
Captain James L. Price.....	21	22	43
Sergeant J. Le Boutillier.....	18	23	41
Private W. J. Underwood, Jr.....	21	20	41
" W. A. Bryant.....	16	21	37
Corporal S. H. Hersey.....	13	21	34
Sergeant J. B. Holland.....	18	16	34
Private W. H. Sage.....	18	16	34
" E. W. Price.....	18	15	33
" N. M. Mead.....	18	15	33
" H. C. Titus.....	20	13	33
" G. W. Hasbrouck.....	18	14	32
" H. W. Clements.....	17	12	29
" R. P. Staats.....	18	11	29
Sergeant W. E. Magnusson.....	15	13	28
First Sergeant E. B. Bessel.....	8	19	27
Private S. H. Denton.....	13	13	26
" F. B. Messenger.....	12	12	24
" R. H. Somers.....	18	6	24
Corporal E. W. Ketcham.....	20	4	24
Lieutenant J. A. Tackaberry.....	9	14	23
Private E. N. Wright.....	13	10	23
" B. W. Whitlock.....	13	10	23
" C. H. Voorhis.....	8	14	22
" F. A. Camerden.....	13	9	22
" C. H. Howard.....	16	6	22
Corporal T. Diamond.....	8	13	21
Private L. C. Mott.....	9	11	20
" F. Watkins.....	16	2	18
Corporal A. Mills, Jr.....	12	4	16
Private R. B. Rathbone.....	6	9	15
Corporal R. Olyphant.....	11	4	15
Private C. C. Boyle.....	13	2	15
" B. F. McKinley.....	7	7	14
" E. Hillier, Jr.....	7	3	10
Corporal W. B. Leonard.....	0	0	0
Totals.....	490	404	894

Wind blew strongly from the left and rear (the stiffest wind we have shot in this year); many of the rifles at 500 had to have the slide shoved down tight to the shoulder, and then the bullets went over the target. Bessel only made 27, and yet got his marksman's badge on 34, getting seven more points on his four sights than on the end shots of each string. Magnusson made 28 and got his marksman on 30. If we had not taken sighting shots we would have made about 11 points more; the three leading scores would have been each 39; but now men do better as a general rule without sighting. We think sighting shots in this match should be abolished. The wind was unsteady and baffling, and often the same allowance would result the second time in a miss, while the first shot would be a good one. After all, only one man failed to hit the target at 500. "Better luck next time."

Co. E, 48th regiment, shot for the badge on September 2, scoring 317 243—560 points; and on September 3 Capt. Eugene G. Judde, 20th Separate Co., made the handsome score of 597 452—1,049, the best of the season so far. Both scores will be given in full next week. On September 4 the "champion" Co. A, 48th New York, will shoot, and on the 10th Capt. Hall's 9th Separate Co., Whitehall, will compete.

EIGHTH NEW YORK (CITY).—On Monday, September 2d, the members of this regiment who had failed to complete the class practice during the regimental encampment in July last, paraded to Creedmoor under command of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling. There were 130 officers and men present, and without delay, under the supervision of Captain Barker, Regimental I. R. P., the men were sent to the respective targets. 48 men shot in the third class, 100 and 150 yards, of whom 31 qualified. These men were then transferred to the old range and completed the 300 yards stage of the second class. By noon this half of the class had finished their scores and a rest was taken for lunch. In the afternoon the 400 yards scores were made, resulting

in the qualification of 19 men into the first class as follows: Priv. R. K. Blauvelt 35, Capt. J. D. McLean 30, Corp. S. D. Hanlon 30, Priv. A. McKenley 29, P. Simons 29, Sergt. L. Fitzer 29, Corp. John Houston 28, Priv. Philip Euler 27, George Schoeps 27, Lieut. E. M. Stone 27, Priv. A. Wise 27, Lieut. J. R. Giller 26, Priv. C. H. Flanagan 26, Sergt. J. F. Ismay 26, Corp. B. Badenhausen 26, Priv. A. R. Shaw 25, Aaron Zarkowski 25, Corp. H. E. Hopper 25, Corp. F. Banker 25. The men remaining in the first class with these new candidates added, were then sent to the 200 and 500 yards to compete for the marksman's badge, and 17 were winners as follows: Dr. Nelson Place 37, Priv. A. Wise 34, Corp. J. J. Keenan 33, Sergts. John Zimmer 31, A. Betow 31, Priv. L. Haubenestel 30, Lieut. J. B. Giller 29, Corp. W. L. Reed 28, Priv. S. Stineger 28, Adjt. J. O. Johnson 28, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling 28, Sergt. L. Feizer 26, Priv. G. W. Sears 26, Capt. H. B. Freeman 26, Priv. D. Euler 25, Sergt. S. B. Howe 25, Priv. A. R. Shaw 25. This completes the class practice of the regiment. In the afternoon the handsome gold badge presented to the companies by Col. George D. Scott for team, file and volley firing, was placed in competition, five companies being represented by teams of eight. The distance was 200 yards, each man firing five rounds, file firing, and five rounds volley firing. The following is the result, the highest possible being 320 points:

	File.	Volley.	Tot.
Company H.....	104	104	208
Company B.....	90	92	182
Company F.....	74	78	152
Company D.....	59	92	151
Company E.....	51	54	105

At the close of this match the members of Co. H shot for the individual possession of the badge for the year, 200 yards, five rounds, and it was won by W. H. Reed, Jr. Score 18 out of a possible 25.

Company drills have been ordered to begin on Sept. 16 as follows: Companies F and H, Mondays; Companies E and D, Tuesdays; Company G, Wednesdays; Companies B and C, Thursdays, and Companies A and I, Fridays. Non-commissioned officers, Wednesday, Sept. 11. A Board of Examination, consisting of Capt. Fielding, Freeman, and Lieut. Balston, has been appointed for the examination of non-commissioned officers. Meetings for instruction will be held on the first, third, and fourth Mondays of each month. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling and Major R. V. Young are directed to act as instructors.

SECOND NEW YORK BRIGADE (CITY).—Thursday, August 29, was the day set apart for the closing practice of the 11th New York. As a very large number of the men still remained in the third class Captain Kneeland, I. R. P., hoped by extra work to qualify most of these men, and also to allow time for qualifications in the second class and marksman's badge. Orders from brigade headquarters, however, dispelled this hope, for the third and second class men of the 71st, who had failed to complete their practice on account of the storms of August 1, were ordered to accompany the detachment of the 11th. No doubt General Vilmar considered this accommodation to the 71st at the expense of the 11th would be duly appreciated by the former organization; on the contrary, however, considerable grumbling was had at the order to visit Creedmoor twice in one month, while the late hour at which the orders were issued from brigade headquarters prevented a proper notification of the men, but two days being given for the printing and service of the regimental notices. Another day will be required for the completion of the practice in both commands. The 11th had 137 present under Major Richard Fabrig, Capt. S. F. Kneeland inspector of rifle practice; 71st 132 men under Major Edwin A. McAlpine, Capt. Orrin C. Hoffman, inspector of rifle practice. Col. Frederick Unbekant, of the 11th, was in command of the detachment, and Maj. Chas. E. Orris, brigade I. R. P., was present, although unofficially, as the troops did not practice for the marksman's badge. The command reached the range at about 9 o'clock A. M., and the men were at once assigned to the 100 yards target, both fields being used. Eighty-one men of the 11th qualified in this third class, and in the 71st 97 were promoted. Rest was then taken for lunch, the targets changed, and at about 1:30 o'clock the practice was continued in the second class (300 and 400 yards). Twenty-three men in the 71st qualified by making the required 25 out of 50 points as follows:

Priv. G. Williams, 40; Capt. S. A. Taylor, 37; Priv. L. T. Montgomery, 35; Priv. N. Lindsey, 33; W. B. Ryan, 32; Major E. A. McAlpine, 32; Priv. J. Myers, 31; J. L. McCall, 30; Lieut. G. W. Conover, 30; Priv. E. F. Smith, 29; David Graham, 29; E. H. Ward, 27; W. J. Titus, 27; E. B. Woodward, 27; Sergt. H. M. King, 27; J. Carroll, 27; Sergt. A. Anhalt, 26; Lieut. F. H. Bullen, 26; Priv. J. H. Hanna, 26; P. J. McDonald, 26; G. J. Meinel, 25; Sergt. J. H. Drummond, 25; Corp. G. K. Fraiser, 25.

But thirteen qualified in the 11th as follows: Priv. Chas. C. Welschrad, 43; L. Bashman, 34; J. Jones, 31; S. F. Sohn, 30; Lieut. C. Bade, 30; Priv. Leonard Dummer, 30; H. Schroeder, 27; Sergt. S. Nilson, 26; F. Seidel, 26; George Meier, Jr., 26; T. Tietz, 26; Private H. Deabens, 25; Major R. Fabrig, 25.

The troops returned to New York on the 5 P. M. train not at all satisfied with the day's work nor with the numbers qualified. The 71st will probably complete their practice for marksman's badges on the 26th, 27th or 30th of Sept.

CAVALRY, 1ST NEW YORK DIVISION (CITY).—The 3d regiment and the Separate Troops attached to 1st Division headquarters were on the range at Creedmoor August 30 for the purpose of completing their tour of class practice for the season of 1878. The detachment numbering 115 men was under command of Col. John H. Budke, 3d Cavalry, and was commanded as follows: Third Cavalry, 105, Col. J. H. Budke commanding, Veterinary Surgeon Frederick A. Horn, acting inspector of rifle practice; Separate Troop B (Washington Greys), 10, under command of Capt. L. T. Baker. Lieut.-Col. A. H. Sanford, division I. R. P., superintended the practice. The shooting was commenced at 100 and 150 yards (third class), sixty-seven men of the 3d regiment firing the required ten rounds, and of whom thirty-six qualified. In the second class, 250 and 300 yards, sixty-four of the 3d regiment and three of Troop B shot at both ranges, eighteen men qualifying in the 3d regiment as follows:

Priv. H. Helger, 33; Quartermaster O. Helmcken, 31; Sergts. H. Ringer, 30; H. Grabedunkel, 30; Priv. F. Zahn, 29; Sergt. A. Longwood, 29; Priv. F. Gorms, 29; Vet. Surgeon F. A. Horn, 28; Corp. J. Kopperman, 27; Lieut. J. H. Viet, 27; Sergt. H. Schoner, 27; P. Lorey, 27; Priv. H. Hirt, 26; H. Meyer, 26; Sergt. R. Usselman, 25; Corp. E. Vermich, 25; Lieut. H. Hochmeister, 25; Priv. F. Mertens, 25.

In Troop B the following qualified: Priv. W. R. Grey, 25; J. Hatten, 25; G. E. Carter, 25. In the afternoon these men with those already qualified were allowed to compete for the marksman's badge, and the following men in Troop B were the successful competitors: Priv. G. H. Bennett, 36; S. G. Cable, 34; P. E. Baldwin, 34; F. S. Guillen, 27; F. Merritt, 25.

The weather was very hot, and the men suffered considerably from the scorching rays of the sun. The wind was light and did not affect the holding of the carbines, while the atmosphere was clear and the light good. The command returned on the 5 P. M. train. Troop A was excused on account of its parade to New Dorp.

SEPARATE COMPANIES, 2d NEW YORK DIVISION (BROOKLYN).—The several Troops and 17th Separate Co. Infantry attached to 2d Division headquarters performed their last tour of rifle practice, 1878, at Creedmoor on August 30. The detachment consisted of Separate Troop D, 40, Second Lt. J. H. Van Thun commanding; Sep. Troop G, 23, Capt. Peter Bertsch; and 17th Sep. Co. Infantry, 31, Capt. G. A. Raulier. Total 94. Capt. Bertsch was in command of the detachment, and Capt. Raulier directed the firing in the absence of Col. Valentine. At the 100 and 150 yards 48 men fired the ten rounds as follows: Troop D, 19, two qualified; Troop G, 11, seven qualified; 17th Sep. Co., 18, sixteen qualified. The morning was spent in allowing the men repeated trials at these ranges and in shooting the first stage of the second class, 250 yards. After lunch the practice was continued, the cavalry shooting at 300, while the Separate Co. covered the same distance, first stage, second class. In Troop D, 21 men shot, and 9 qualified as follows: Priv. A. B. Pruden, 36; N. Stemmermar, 33; H. Hoist, 31; M. Schriefer, 30; Sergt. H. Bielenberg, 28; Lieut. W. Tele, 27; Priv. P. N. Wollers, 27; D. Lakeman, 26; Sergt. H. Hausman, 25. In Troop G 14 men shot, 8 of whom qualified, viz.: Corp. A. Geiser, 36; Sergt. M. Diersen, 29; J. Seiber, 29; Priv. H. Popken, 27; Capt. P. Bertsch, 26; Lieut. A. Behlen, 26; Priv. M. Dmuth, 26; F. Kremer, 25; and in the 17th Separate Co. 28 men shot at 300 and 400 yards, and 10 were promoted to the first class under the following scores: Corp. H. Jarvis, 35; Priv. G. A. Decker, 30; Corp. J. Hogan, 29; Priv. T. Carpenter, 29; M. O'Mara, 29; J. J. Simmons, 29; G. W. Haviland, 26; W. H. Johnson, 25; Sergt. W. H. Fitzpatrick, 25; Priv. J. P. Delehan, 25. Later in the afternoon these men shot for the marksman's badge and the following were the successful competitors: Troop D—Priv. J. Scharif, 32; A. B. Pruden, 31; M. Stemmermar, 30; F. Giesler, 30; G. J. Wiese, 30; D. Lakeman, 29; M. Schriefer, 29; P. A. Wohlers, 28; H. Hoist, 25. 17th Separate Co.—Corporal J. Hogan, 35; Lieut. J. Miller, Jr., 34; Priv. T. Carpenter, 33; Sergt. W. H. Fitzpatrick, 29; Priv. C. B. Allen, 28; J. J. Simmons, 27; Lieut. J. Hepburn, 27; Corps. H. Jarvis, 27; Priv. M. O'Mara, 27.

Gatling Battery N, Capt. John A. Edwards, marched from their armory, Brooklyn, to Creedmoor on the 29th August and encamped on the range, the command having a present of 49 officers and men with four guns. Early on the morning of the 30th the men were up with the sun, cylinders, locks and carriers were cleaned and oiled, feed cases were examined and filled, uniforms brushed, and everything put in readiness for the practice. After breakfast a first class target was assigned to the battery and the shooting was commenced at 100 yards; after each man had fired a single round and a volley at this range the distance was increased to 200 yards, and so on until the 800 yards range was reached. During this practice considerable rivalry was exhibited by the sections; but as the chiefs of pieces and men were about evenly matched the shots were delivered with equal accuracy. About 75 per cent. of the shots at the longer ranges reached the target, while the bull's-eye was well battered. The command celebrated its sixteenth anniversary by a dinner in the evening.

FIFTY-FOURTH NEW YORK (ROCHESTER).—This command paraded ten companies unequalled for annual inspection muster and review, by Major-General John B. Woodward, Inspector-General S. N. Y., at the Fair grounds, Rochester, on August 29. As Colonel Begy is in arrest Lieut.-Colonel Samuel S. Eddy was in command. The battalion looked well when formed for review, and showed a marked improvement in discipline and steadiness since the inspection of last year. The ceremony in line was excellent; but the passage could be improved on. The step was too fast and irregular, the guides were not careful as to distances, while the ranks of some of the companies were too far apart. Company commanders should remember that the distance between ranks is just facing distance. The salutes of officers as a rule was not well delivered. At the close of the review the battalion was broken into column for inspection. During this ceremony the men were remarkably steady, but the officers were not well posted in the details, while the manual of the piece might be improved. The uniforms and equipments of the men were in good condition, but in many cases the officers were not properly equipped. The result of the muster evinced a very heavy loss both in the present and the aggregate, while not one of the companies paraded the minimum required by law, 46 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. The following is the result of the muster:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate...
	Officers...	Enlisted Men...	Total...	Officers...	Enlisted Men...	Total...	
Field and Staff.	8	8	8	2	2	2	10
Non-Commissioned Staff.	...	4	4	...	3	3	7
Company A.	1	15	16	2	25	27	43
Company B.	3	23	26	...	22	29	48
Company C.	3	25	28	...	20	23	48
Company D.	2	23	25	1	11	12	37
Company E.	3	40	44	...	30	30	63
Company F.	3	34	37	...	12	13	49
Company G.	2	23	25	1	11	12	37
Company H.	3	26	29	...	23	23	52
Company I.	3	27	30	...	21	21	51
Company K.	2	21	23	...	15	15	38
Band.	...	38	38	38
Total.	33	299	333	6	183	189	521

Last year the regiment had present 463, absent 116—total 579.

BATTERY M, NEW YORK (BUFFALO).—Captain Henry W. Linderman's Battery M was inspected and mustered by Colonel Briggs, on the grounds fronting the State arsenal, Buffalo, on August 28. The battery is handsomely uniformed U. S. Army, is well equipped, and have four 3-inch Ordnance pieces. The general condition of the battery was excellent, but its otherwise handsome appearance was marred by the "get up" of the captain, he wearing the old uniform, with slouch hat and top boots, and with shoulder straps instead of knots. He did not, however, forget to wear his medals. The captain is a good officer and handles his command in fine style, but he should remember that example is everything in a volunteer organization. He would quickly send home any of his men who paraded in other than the uniform of his command. For want of space the review was omitted, but the inspection was most satisfactory. The result of the muster was: Present, 5 officers, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 bugler, 46 privates, total 66. Absent, 1 sergeant, 15 privates, total 16; aggregate 82. Last year 68 answered to their names, 21 being absent, total 89, thus showing that the command holds its own.

SEPARATE TROOP L, NEW YORK (BUFFALO).—Captain Cornelius, of this command, having lately resigned, Captain Somers, of the 14th Brigade Staff, was placed temporarily in command, the detail resulting in his unanimous election as captain of the troop. They were ordered to appear for

annual inspection and muster, at Buffalo, on August 28, and responded by parading not quite one half of the organization. This was even better than was expected, considering their want of officers for the past season, but by next inspection the troop will again resume its old place. The material is excellent, and the general appearance of the command was most creditable. They are uniformed after the pattern of the U. S. Army with extra trimmings, and are fully equipped, having carbines and sabres. They, however, need plenty of drill, and as Captain Somers is a careful instructor and is full of ambition they will no doubt receive the needed instruction this winter. The inspection was fair, the uniforms and equipments being neat and clean, and the muster resulted as follows: Present, 2 officers, 6 sergeants, 2 corporals, 28 privates, total 38. Absent, 3 non-commissioned officers, 39 privates, total 42; aggregate 80. Last year there were present 60, absent 60, total 120, thus showing a heavy loss through the neglect of the officers.

SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK (BUFFALO).—The eight companies of this regiment, under command of Col. Richard Flach, were paraded on the grounds in front of the State Arsenal, Buffalo, on August 28, for annual inspection and muster. The regiment wears the United States frock coat, with white belts, and have knapsacks and overcoats purchased by the men. The general appearance of the command was only fair, and there was a want of uniformity in the dress and equipments of the staff and non-commissioned staff. The ceremonies of the day were commenced with a review given to Inspector-General J. B. Woodward. In line the men were unsteady, and frequent lifting of hands and turning of heads were observed. In the march past, the step and alignments were very poor, while the guides by inclining to the right crowded the reviewing officer out of his place; the salutes of officers were very poor. The band could hardly be called effective, while the drum corps have apparently not been instructed as to the proper salutes for general officers. The inspection was not in the regiment's favor; the equipments were not uniform, belts and brasses dirty in many cases, while not a few letters were wanting on the plates. At the muster it was found that over half of the regiment was absent, while of the present not a single company mustered the minimum allowed by law. The following is the result of the muster:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	7	6	13	2	2	4	9
Non-Commissioned Staff.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
Company A.....	3	31	34	1	16	17	46
Company B.....	3	19	22	1	35	36	58
Company C.....	2	26	28	1	32	33	60
Company D.....	1	15	16	1	51	52	67
Company E.....	1	12	13	1	25	26	38
Company F.....	2	32	34	1	20	21	55
Company G.....	2	28	30	1	26	27	55
Company H.....	2	31	33	1	26	27	49
Band.....	1	17	18	1	5	6	24
Total.....	19	309	328	8	237	245	468

Last year there were present 204; absent, 266; total, 470—showing that the regiment has not gained in strength during the year.

SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW YORK (BUFFALO).—On August 28 this regiment, under command of Colonel L. P. Reichert, was formed for review on the grounds fronting its armory, Buffalo. The command was ordered out for annual review inspection and muster, by Insp.-General Woodward, and when in line its general appearance was of the poorest description. The uniforms of the men were not in good shape, belts were thrown loosely on, and not a few of the men only wore parts of uniforms and equipments. The review in line was wretched, both officers and men being careless, while the march past was bad; step uneven, ranks opened and alignments and distances totally neglected. The ceremony of inspection was on a par with the review, the officers showing a want of interest in the command. Of course the men not fully uniformed and equipped were thrown out and neither inspected nor mustered. The result of the muster was even worse than that of the 65th, for only 190 out of the 401 on roll were present. Both these regiments need a thorough overhauling, indeed the only remedy would seem to be the consolidation of the 74th with the 65th, thus making one good regiment out of the two skeletons. If this was amicably accomplished and the careless and incompetent officers placed on the supernumerary list a fair regiment might be organized in Buffalo. At all events numbers of the officers in both regiments should at once be ordered before an examining board and their places filled by competent parties. The following is the result of the muster:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	6	6	12	2	2	4	8
Non-Commissioned Staff.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
Company A.....	3	19	22	1	22	23	44
Company B.....	3	23	26	1	24	25	50
Company C.....	1	19	20	1	18	19	40
Company D.....	1	19	20	1	25	26	47
Company E.....	1	9	10	1	27	28	39
Company F.....	1	4	5	1	33	34	39
Company G.....	3	32	35	1	19	20	54
Company H.....	3	32	35	1	34	35	58
Band.....	1	16	17	1	1	2	16
Total.....	20	170	190	8	203	211	401

There were 204 present and 256 absent, total 460, at last muster, a steady decrease in the command since last year.

FIRST SEPARATE CO. INFANTRY, NEW YORK (PENN YAN).—On August 30 this command was inspected and mustered by Colonel Philip H. Briggs at Penn Yan. Captain William W. Eastman is an ex-Army officer and has one of the finest company organizations of the State, and when in line for the review we have seldom seen a handsomer body of men. The review in line was excellent, and the march past would be hard to excel. The company is well drilled, the men are thoroughly set up, move with the precision of veterans and handle the piece with ease and grace, the manual of arms being excellent. The loadings and fringes of the company were very creditable considering the fact that the building occupied as an armory is too small to allow for the drilling of more than a squad at a time, so that the company are rarely practiced together. Captain Eastman is a good tactician, and has the confidence of his men, the result being a first class company in every respect. The result of the muster was: Present, 3 officers, 6 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 musician, 36 privates; total, 51. Absent, 18 pri-

vates; aggregate, 69. Thirteen of these eighteen absentees are thus accounted for. A band of 18 pieces was organized from the privates of the company, they to perform full duty with muskets and in the ranks on all ordinary occasions. Later, however, these men have taken it into their heads that as musicians they are not compelled to carry muskets, and on this occasion they declined to enter the ranks, and although present were not included in the muster. Captain Eastman is too old a soldier to permit of this state of affairs, and will no doubt, through Court-martial, bring these men to their senses. Last year the company mustered 58 present, 10 absent; total, 68.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY, N. Y. (ROCHESTER).—Batteries A and I, under command of Major Joseph Erbeling, were paraded for annual inspection and muster, at the Fair Grounds, on August 29. The men are uniformed in the full U. S. Army uniform, Battery A, Captain Robert Elerly, having four 10-pounder Parrotts, and Battery I, Capt. J. M. Brown, four 6-pounder Napoleons. The review was good, the men being steady and well in hand, with salutes very fair. Major Erbeling is a good officer, and his men thoroughly understand that with him duty is duty. The inspection, however, was not altogether satisfactory. The men wore two styles of equipments, many of which were old and seedy, and appear not to have been taken care of, while buttons and brasses could have been improved by the use of a little whitening. The guns and caissons need painting and not a few of the chests need repairing. It can not be said that the Battery is completely equipped. The result of the muster showed an absent list of 45 out of the 176 total, too great a percentage for a command situated as this is. The following are the present and absent:

Organizations.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	8
N. C. Staff.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
Battery A.....	4	46	50	1	19	20	70
Battery I.....	5	55	60	1	20	21	80
Band.....	1	12	13	1	3	4	15
Total.....	11	120	131	8	44	45	176

SEPARATE TROOP K, NEW YORK (ROCHESTER).—This command was mustered and inspected on the Fair Grounds, Rochester, on August 29, by Colonel Philip H. Briggs, A. I. G. When in line the troop looked exceedingly well, dressed in the old State cavalry jackets, with helmets, and were all well mounted. The officers were in full dress, but the captain wore the shoulder strap instead of the knot. He should remember that the brevet of lieutenant-colonel does not give him the right to wear the insignia of the full rank. He could wear the bars on his shoulder and the brevet leaf on the collar of his coat. The review was fair, but the men need considerable drilling both mounted and dismounted, and particularly in the handling of the sabre. The inspection was satisfactory, but there were too many absentees at the muster. 20 out of 61 is too large a percentage to exhibit at the annual muster. The troop is in good shape and well officered. The following is the result of the muster: Present, 3 officers, 6 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 26 privates, total 41. Absent, 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 18 privates, total 20; aggregate 61. Last year the troop mustered 53 present, 19 absent, total 72, thus showing a loss of 12 in the present and 11 in the aggregate.

FIFTEENTH SEPARATE CO. INFANTRY (LOCKPORT).—Col. Philip H. Briggs, A. I. G., inspected and mustered this organization at Lockport on Monday, August 26. This company was organized about one year ago, by Major Douglas, now on General Rogers' staff, and was hardly in shape at the last annual inspection, but during the past winter strict attention was paid to squad drill and setting up, and as the material was of excellent quality rapid progress was made. Unfortunately, however, early this year the new captain, Philip M. Ramsey, was compelled through business engagements to frequently absent himself from drills and meetings; the junior officers failed to fill the gap thus made, and as a consequence the company has fallen off in drill and discipline. The captain finding that he could not resume active duty has tendered his resignation, the first lieutenant has been elected, and this winter the command will again pick up. Its uniform consists of a grey full dress, black shako, white pompon, and white web cross and waist belts. During the inspection and muster its general appearance was commendable, although deficiencies in the manual of arms and in the ceremonies were plainly observed. The result of the muster was: Present, 2 officers, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 47 privates; total 65. Absent, 1 officer, 25 privates; total 26; aggregate 91. Last year the company had present, 57; absent, 40; total 97, thus showing a gain of 8 in the present although a loss of 6 in the aggregate.

NEW JERSEY.—Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, commanding 2d Brigade, has issued the following orders for rifle practice in his command in accordance with Circular No. 4, General Headquarters, Office of General Inspector of Rifle Practice, August 21, 1878, and G. O. No. 9, Headquarters N. G., August 22, 1878, this command will occupy Brinton range during the month of October. The period allotted to each regiment will be arranged by the acting brigade inspector of rifle practice. Regimental commanders will organize detachments of men from their commands, who evince skill in the use of the rifle, or who are desirous of acquiring the same, and will forward them at the appointed time to the range, in charge of a commissioned officer. Regimental inspectors will be present whenever men of their respective commands are at practice. During October the various companies constituting this brigade will be reviewed by Col. D. B. Murphy, brigade inspector, in order that their proficiency in skirmish drill, condition of arms, and quality of discipline may be ascertained.

MASSACHUSETTS.—There is little new in the State militia, since the decision of the Inspector-General, and the subsequent disbandment of four companies and the reprimanding of others. The remaining company of the late 7th Battalion has been transferred to the 8th regiment, now making nine companies in that command, which eventually will be made a twelve company regiment, although not until after the fall camp. The 10th and 6th regiments and the 2d Battalion will go to camp, each lacking one company. Numerous petitions are being sent to the State House, praying that a military company be organized in the town of the petitioner, but where the new commands will be located is yet undecided. It is not improbable, but very likely that certain companies will be disbanded after camp if their inspection at that place falls below a certain standard. It is not improbable that the Legislature may be petitioned this spring to grant additional companies of infantry that the eight company regiments, after reorganization, may be raised to twelve companies, thus giving Massachusetts that formation throughout its entire militia.

Next week the 3d Brigade go into camp at the State Camp Grounds, South Framingham, in performance of the regular tour of camp duty. The constant advancement made at every camp, from year to year, leads us to predict the most successful tour of duty yet performed. General Orders No. 4, Headquarters 2d Brigade, dated August 8, states that, in conformity with General Orders No. 4, Adjutant-General's Office, the 2d Brigade will go into camp for five days at State Camp Ground, on Tuesday, the

10th day of September next. The camp will be designated and known as "Camp at Framingham." Commanders of regiments, battalions and battery of artillery will report with their commands at 1 p. m. on the day specified to the assistant adjutant-general at brigade headquarters on the field. Sergeants and assistant sergeants will report immediately upon their arrival in camp to the medical director.

The following details will be made to report at 9 a. m. at State Camp Ground, Monday, September 9, for the purpose of pitching tents and preparing the camp: From companies of infantry, one corporal, four privates; from companies of cavalry and artillery, two corporals, eight privates. Quartermasters and quartermaster-sergeants will also be detailed to take immediate charge of the camping parties of their several commands, and report their arrival to Capt. Sargent, brigade engineer, who will have control of details made as provided.

The 1st Brigade camp occurs on September 24, and Gen. Moore has promulgated General Orders No. 1, dated August 20, which reads as follows: In execution of General Orders No. 4, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, commanders of regiments, battalions and unattached companies will report with their commands to the assistant adjutant-general at brigade headquarters, State Camp Ground, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September next, at 1 o'clock p. m., for five days' duty in camp. Sergeants and assistant sergeants will report to the medical director at brigade headquarters, at 1:30 p. m. The camp will be designated and known as "Camp at Framingham." The following details will be made to report at State Camp Ground, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, September 23, for the purpose of pitching the tents and preparing the camp: From companies of infantry, one corporal and four privates; from companies of cavalry and artillery, two corporals and eight privates. Quartermaster and quartermaster-sergeants will also be detailed to take immediate charge of the camping parties of their several commands, and will report their arrival to Capt. Henry M. Nourse, brigade engineer, who will superintend the pitching of the tents. The brigade quartermaster will be on the field on Monday, September 23, at which time the camp equipage will be ready for delivery to the several quartermasters of the brigade.

General Orders No. 5, A. G. O., dated August 6, gives the following directions regarding the brigade camps:

Brigade commanders will, until otherwise ordered, make the following details from their commands, to report at such hour as they may designate, at the State Camp Ground, on the day prior to their respective annual encampments. (No camping parties will be allowed on the ground on Sunday.)

One brigade staff officer, to whom will be ordered to report, one sergeant, three corporals and nine privates of cavalry. This officer will be instructed to use the force at his disposal to preserve order on the grounds, and to protect the public buildings and other State property during the day and night.

One brigade staff officer, to whom will be ordered to report, one sergeant, three corporals and twelve men for fatigue duty. This officer will have general charge of camping parties detailed as provided in the following paragraph:

From each company a detail for the purpose of pitching tents and preparing the camp will be made as follows: Company of infantry, one corporal and four privates; company of cavalry or artillery, two corporals and eight privates. The regimental or battalion quartermaster or quartermaster-sergeant will also be detailed to take immediate charge of the camping parties of their several commands and report their arrival to the officer designated in paragraph 2.

The brigade provost sergeant and one brigade sergeant clerk will be detailed for such service at brigade headquarters as their peculiar duties may require.

The details herein specified will be mustered by the officers in charge, upon rolls which will be presented to the respective commanding officers on the first day of the brigade encampment, for transmission to the Adjutant-General.

The scores at the late militia match were in many instances very good, so good in fact, that it is thought Massachusetts' sons stand a very good chance for success if entered for the Interstate Military Match at Creedmoor this month, and the following circular is given, which is the Old Bay State's first attempt in the right direction:

Boston, August 30, 1878.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Volunteer Military Rifle Association have decided to recommend the formation of a team for competition at the Interstate Military Match at Creedmoor, L. I., commencing Tuesday, September 17, next. Transportation to the limits of the State, and the usual per diem will be allowed.

The team is to consist of twelve members, with three men for substitutes, and may be composed of officers and men. All officers and men who at the recent rifle match at South Framingham, made a score of fifteen and upwards, are invited to shoot for positions on the team at Walnut Hill range on Friday, the 6th day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. The persons making the twelve highest scores will compose the team, and those making the next three highest scores will be the substitutes. The expense of the competition for positions on the team, and the transportation, will be borne by the association.

The committee, considering all the circumstances connected with the recent match at South Framingham, have decided to permit the team of Co. A, 5th regiment, to compete for positions on the team for Creedmoor.

The 4th Battalion paraded four commands of twelve files, double rank, on Monday as escort to his Excellency Governor Rice, Mayor Pierce, and the Charitable Mechanics Association, on the occasion of the opening of the Grand Exhibition. The battalion had but a few hours' notice (the men scattered at that) but they responded well and were a credit to the city in which they are so well known.

CONNECTICUT.—The 1st and 2d regiments and 1st Section of Artillery will go into camp at Middletown, Monday next, September 9, for six days. The brigade will be in command of Brig.-Gen. T. B. Smith. The following is the routine of duty for each day: Reveille, 6 a. m.; breakfast, 6:30; police call, 7; surgeons' call, 7:15; company drill, 7:30 to 8:30; guard mounting, 9; battalion drill, 10:30 and 12; dinner, 12:30 p. m.; battalion drill 2 to 3:30; police call, 4; brigade dress parade, 5:30; supper, 6:30; tattoo, 10; taps, 10:30. On Monday and Wednesday dress parade by battalion inspection, by regiment at 10 and 3 o'clock; brigade review by His Excellency Governor Hubbard on Friday, 13th, at 2:30 p. m. followed by evolutions of the brigade. During the encampment all men who have qualified in the second class will shoot for marksman's badge under the direction of Major Stetson, brigade I. T. P.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 12th New York will complete its rifle practice (marksman's badge) at Creedmoor, Friday, October 4.

—Col. Edward D. Hayt, Inspector 5th New York Division, has been chosen lieutenant-colonel commanding of the new 17th New York Battalion (Newburgh).

—First Lieut. Jas. M. Jarvis has been elected captain of Separate Troop E New York (Westchester county), vice Howe, resigned.

—TUESDAYS and Fridays are announced as headquarters' days at 3d New York Brigade headquarters; orderly hours 3 to 6 o'clock p. m.

—A STAFF commander was inspecting an English yeomanry regiment on outpost duty. "What are you doing here, my man?" he asked a yeoman. "I should be a damned fool of myself sir." "How so?" "Why, I should be at home carrying hay." His heart was not in that parade.

—The 5th New York go into camp at New Dorp, Staten Island, on Sept. 7, for three days. Brig.-Gen. Ward will review the command on Sept. 8. As Lieut. Col. Gimpel is in command, during the absence of Col. Spencer, who is in the mountains for his summer vacation, drill and instruction will be the order of the day. Col. Gimpel is a good instructor, and we may hope to see a marked improvement in the drill and appearance of the 5th even after this three days' tour.

—MAJOR SAM. V. REID, says the *Covington Press*, is very busy forwarding schemes for Southern relief. The Major always was a sympathetic, good-natured gentleman and a believer in the doctrine of a fair division of comforts, as the few survivors of the gallant company he led in 1861-'63 can testify. One of the boys brought a lamb into camp upon a tree, a fact which the Major (then a Captain) was not long in discovering. "Carter," said he, "how did you come into possession of that?"

lamb?" "I killed it, Captain," was the unhesitating reply. "I presume you did, sir," rejoined the Captain; "but don't you know that it is a violation of orders to steal the property of the people?" This seemed for a moment to pose the lover of fresh mutton, but for a moment only, for, after scratching his head, he retorted: "Captain, I didn't steal it. The confounded beast chased me all around a forty-acre field, and I had to kill it in self-defence. It would have been a shame to leave it there for the buzzards, and so I saved the meat for my mess. I'll send you a quarter of it after dark." A good many officers would have doubted the soldier's statement and confiscated the meat, but Capt. Reid took it all in, and remarking, "Don't let this happen again," moved off to his quarters, satisfied with the correctness of Carter's statement.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to scilicet signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

CAMP BOWIE writes: If you will please be kind enough to settle a dispute by informing us through the columns of your paper the highest amount of money which an enlisted man can draw as a pension and the condition of disability which will entitle him to such pension, you will confer a great favor. **ANSWER.**—The highest pension paid is \$50 a month for "injury resulting in total and permanent helplessness" so "as to require the personal aid and attendance of another person." The pension for ordinary disability is \$3 per month.

J. C. K.—Recruits for the U. S. Army are being accepted. The recruiting rendezvous named you is at Indianapolis, Indiana. If you enlist you will have to go where you are sent, and cannot choose your station.

K writes: I send you a synopsis of a discussion that took place in regard to target practice under Wingate's rule, and should be obliged if you would answer. Distance, 100 yards; 3 shots; possible 15. A scores 5 4 3—total 12; B 4 4 4—total 12. A's shots aggregate 32 inches, B's 21 3/4 inches; which one is entitled to the first prize? **ANSWER.**—Neither having any misses or outers and B "the fewest inches" B is entitled to the prize under the Creedmore rules.

J. N. G. asks: How far is it to Camp Apache, A. T., from New York city? What is the nearest usually travelled route between the two places? **ANSWER.**—It is 4,400 miles from New York by way of San Francisco, Cal., or 3,300 miles by way of Elmore, Colorado Territory (the most direct route), Elmore being the nearest station on the railroad to Camp Apache.

THE EVE OF CHILLIANWALLAH.

In a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nalbro Frazier, Jr., late Captain 2d Penn. Cavalry, introduces these verses as follows: "The following poem was written by George Lawrence, author of 'Guy Livingston,' etc., and published, with other of his verses, in a book called 'A Bundle of Ballads.' The work is rare, I believe, in England; rarer here. Through the kindness of a friend in Boston I have a copy of one of the poems, which is at your service. There is a ring about the verses, which, I think, will make the heart of many an old cavalryman beat fast and high."

THE MAJOR'S TOAST.

Still rally round me comrades mine,
We will not part so soon,
Tho' the dawning brings us work to do,
And the night has passed its noon.

We've revels that last from the sunset gun
To the first reveille call;
But the feast that comes before the fight
Is fairly worth them all.

Not thro' the brain, but in the heart,
These brimming beakers glow,
Till each warms kindly to the friend
And hardens to the foe.

So for this toast a minute's law
From the waning moon we'll borrow;
Here's—A clear course, a willing horse,
And a heavy hand to-morrow!

If some, too, gentler thoughts may own,
I neither scorn nor blame;
Thro' the blithe morning of my life
Were not my dreams the same?

They rise, with a faint sweet fragrance,
Like that of withered flowers—
The memories of earnest eyes
That have met the stars with ours.

I like a grave brow overnight,
For I know by that same sign,
Whose lip the gayest smile will wear
When we form to charge in line.

Yet, all again, regret is vain,
The time's too short for sorrow;
Here's a clear course, a willing horse,
And a heavy hand to-morrow!

My voice has grown too harsh and loud
For the ear of lady fair;
They match not well with ball and bow,
Deep scars and grizzled hair.

Life's path grows lonelier every day,
For my kindred now are few,
Old friends drop off like autumn leaves
And I care not to make new.

But thro' the sunshine and the storm,
Still faithful to my side,
She cleaveth, whom the German sung,
The soldier's Iron Bride.

I have pledged you to your lady-loves,
Whether widow, wife or maid;
You shall do me right, and drink to mine,
The blue Damascus blade.

This once all high and drain it dry,
And now, come joy or sorrow,
Here's a clear course, a willing horse,
And a heavy hand to-morrow.

GENERAL A. A. HUMPHREYS, of the Engineer Corps, was entertained a few evenings ago at Newport by Captain D. P. Hump, U. S. A. The band from Fort Adams was present, together with Admiral Ing eldred, of Her British Majesty's steamship *Bellerophon*, and several of his staff officers. Saturday, Aug. 31, General Humphreys, accompanied by Generals Warren and Brewerton, and Captain Hump, of the Engineer Corps, visited the *Bellerophon* upon invitation of the Admiral, and General Humphreys was honored with a salute of eleven guns. Admiral Emmons, U. S. Navy, is at Newport, the guest of his son-in-law, Lieutenant Commander White, U. S. Navy.

At Danville, Va., Sept. 3, a procession "a mile long proceeded to the Green Hill Cemetery to dedicate a monument to the Confederate dead," while the city was "a blaze of Confederate and State flags," and "the national colors appeared intermingled with the battle flags of the South." The oration was delivered by John S., a son of Henry A. Wise, and Congressman C. took part in the exercises, "which is considered a great triumph of conciliation."

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

A SPECIAL despatch to the New York Times, dated at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 3, says: Gov. Bishop received a letter to-day, which is of interest in connection with the present movement on the Rio Grande. The letter is dated Fort McKavitt, Texas, and is as follows:

In anticipation of a war with Mexico and a call on your State for volunteers, I beg leave to apply for the colonelcy of an Ohio regiment, either of infantry or cavalry, under such conditions as you may deem necessary to impose. I have served in both cavalry and infantry, commanded a battalion in the Regular Army during the greater part of the war of the Rebellion, and have served for nine years on the Mexican border since 1869. I believe I have such a knowledge of the country, the people, and the condition of the service as will enable me to command a regiment efficiently and satisfactorily, but as to my ability and fitness I beg leave to refer you to the War Department, Gen. Sherman, and Brevet Major-Gen. Ord, now in command of this Department. I am your Excellency's obedient servant.

THOS. M. ANDERSON, Major 10th Inf., Bvt. Lieut-Col. U. S. A.

Major Anderson, in a personal communication to Gov. Bishop accompanying the official application, says: "This request may seem like forestalling a very uncertain thing, yet from what I know is now passing on this border, I believe there is nothing more probable."

The *Two Republics*, a paper of considerable influence, published in the city of Mexico, has a long article upon the relations between Mexico and the United States, in the course of which it quotes some of the sayings of President Diaz, which, if correctly stated, prove that it is conscious weakness, and not pure friendly feeling, which prevents a declaration of war against us.

Gen. Ord, Aug. 19, received the following from Major Ford, of Brownsville, on the Lower Rio Grande:

Reports have reached here that a rupture with Mexico is almost certain. Will you authorize Gen. Alexander to arm citizen organization to defend Brownsville in case of emergency? The Mexicans on our front are organized. Should they assume the offensive we are prepared for defence.

Gen. Ord responded, asking Col. Ford to appeal to the Governor, who solely possesses authority to extend the privilege asked.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

AMONG this class of ex-Confederates at White Sulphur, there is just now quite a startling rumor, which is firmly believed by Gen. Dabney H. Maury, a prominent ex-Confederate soldier and an old West Pointer, and others. It is to the effect that President Hayes is about to inaugurate a war policy, which will have for its object the conquest of Mexico. Gen. Maury, in company with a number of other old Army officers in the South, is awaiting the commencement of hostilities, and proceed at once to Texas and volunteer his services. He is of opinion that the Army will, of course, be increased, and the services of all West Pointers will be needed. Gen. Maury believes that a war with Mexico would make Hayes the most popular President, except Grant, and that it would insure his re-election. It is hinted that President Hayes is ardently in favor of a war with Mexico, and it is even asserted that in less than three months hostilities will be actually begun. Gen. Henry Heth, an ex-Confederate General of note, and likewise a West Pointer, is now in Texas, watching the tide of affairs in this connection, and he, like Gen. Maury and others, is willing to go into the war. The people of Texas are burning with a desire to finish their many differences with Mexico. A war with Mexico would be a popular measure, so its advocates represent, particularly as Communism is being talked of in some States. It is argued that such a measure will unite the whole country, will do away with the threatened labor troubles, will give employment to many unemployed, and will settle the Mexican question finally. This intelligence, startling as it is, certainly must have some weight where it obtains credence among such old soldiers as Gen. Maury and Heth.

(From the San Antonio Express.)

Our reporter yesterday met and conversed at length with a gentleman just returned from Mexico, who represented the country to be in quite a stir, anticipating trouble with the United States. When the gentleman passed Fort Clark, he found Gen. Mackenzie busy drilling his men and training his mules for pack service. People seemed to think that trouble would occur very soon. Mackenzie, it is said, states that he will cross in pursuit of the first raiding party that ventures to cross to this side, and the Mexicans say that if he does come over they will annihilate him—or, at least, try to do so. The people living in the State of Coahuila are generally prepared to resist a "Gringo" invasion, and volunteer organizations for the occasion are common. At Piedras Negras there are now ten companies of Mexican troops. In a conversation with a Mexican officer, the party who furnishes this information says an account of Mackenzie's recent invasion was recited. The officer stated that after Mackenzie crossed, Winkler, in command of the Mexican troops, hung up a handkerchief at a point and sent Mackenzie word not to pass said point upon threat of punishment. Mackenzie, however, marched on, and was met by Winkler with several hundred men, and his farther progress defied. He proposed to go on, though, and the Mexicans, being greatly outnumbered, gave way to his march, yet watching him until he had recrossed the Rio Grande.

(Special Despatch to the N. Y. World.)

The Government has been notified by Gen. Mackenzie of an hitherto unprecedented case of co-operation by the Mexican authorities with the United States troops for the capture of raiders. When Gen. Mackenzie was on his last tour in Mexico in pursuit of cattle thieves, he stopped at the village of Lascacas. The Alcalde of the village said that he knew where the raiders, whom the General was pursuing, were hidden, and he would reveal their whereabouts. True to his word he led the United States troops to the spot. The

raiders being warned of danger fled, but left behind them seventeen stolen cattle, which were returned to their owners in Texas. In contrast with this pleasing episode is the report of the American Consul at Piedras Negras to the State Department. He says that recently an American peddler or merchant having three wagon loads of merchandise was murdered near Saltillo, Mexico, and his goods stolen.

THE N. Y. World reports Dr. P. Ornelas, Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Antonio, as saying:

"There is a large 'annexation' or war party in Texas, which is, I think, constantly growing in size. This party is doing everything in its power to produce a rupture between Mexico and the United States. In order to understand the cause of the trouble on the border you must understand the population of the frontier. A great deal has been written about the lawless population on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Let me tell you something of the people who live on the Texas frontier. This population may be divided, for the sake of an illustration, into five classes—first, the politician; second, the contractor; third, the stock-raiser; fourth, the soldier; fifth, the smuggler. I will deal with each class separately. The politician's business is to understand the bent of the public mind and to cater to it. The Sixth Congressional District of Texas will afford me a sample. Mr. Schleicher and Mr. Ireland are the candidates for Congress. There is a mass-meeting. Hundreds of people are present. Mr. Schleicher goes on the stand. He tells the people of their sufferings from the people of Mexico. He recites what he has done in Congress in behalf of Texas against Mexico. He promises to do much more if the people will give him their votes and re-elect him. As soon as Mr. Schleicher steps down, Mr. Ireland steps up. He tells also what sufferings Texas has endured at the hands of Mexico. He says that if Mr. Schleicher had done so and so, all these troubles would have been stopped. Therefore he asks the people to give him their votes, elect him to Congress and he will do things for them that Mr. Schleicher cannot do.

"Then there is the contractor. He furnishes supplies to the troops at frontier posts. He employs, maybe, thousands of men—teamsters, packers, agents, etc. If there is a war the contractor knows he will have more work to do and can make more money. Therefore he wants war. The men in the contractor's service will vote as he asks them to. He will vote for the Congressman who will try to make war. So you see there is a sort of mutual co-operation between the politician and the contractor.

"Now we come to the stock-raiser. He is always on the outlook for new pastures for his cattle. Annexation of Mexico would give him new feeding grounds. There are elegant grass-covered plains in Northern Mexico. Again, he can sell his cattle at high prices without driving them hundreds of miles to market if there is a war. Strife means money in his pocket.

"Everybody knows the feelings of the soldier. His element is war. He accomplishes brave deeds. His promotion is rapid when battles are many. How strange it is that this Government should make a soldier the arbiter of a political situation. How strange that to him should be given the discretion of invading the soil of another nation.

"It is too plain to need explanation, the advantages which smugglers would possess of making money when there is a war on the border.

"Thus you see the motives which rule the people of Texas to desire strife. Every one of the people is dependent in some manner on the five classes I have named to you.

"In our conversation you have alluded to the recent modification of General Ord's orders about pursuing raiders into Mexico," said the correspondent. "How have his orders been modified?"

"In this way," the Consul replied. "General Ord's first instructions were to cross the river at any point in pursuit of raiders, either when the raiders were in sight or a fresh trail indicated their immediate presence. According to his modified orders he is only to cross the river when he knows there are no Mexican troops stationed on the opposite side in the direction that the trail leads. For instance, if American troops should come upon the trail of raiders crossing the river at Eagle Pass, the troops could not follow the trail because Piedras Negras is just across the river from Eagle Pass and Mexican troops are stationed at Piedras Negras. It is to be presumed in that event the Mexican troops will capture the raiders. If there are no Mexican troops on the south bank of the river at the point where the fresh trail crossed, then General Ord has instructions to follow the trail into Mexico."

The following is told of the late Admiral Goldsborough: In 1827, when he was but twenty-two years of age, he was executive of the sloop-of-war *Porpoise*, then attached to the Mediterranean squadron. At that time Greek pirates had grown so audacious that on one occasion they captured an Austrian man-of-war carrying ten guns, and on another an English brig, the *Comet*. This last being reported to the commanding officer of the *Porpoise*, Lieutenant Goldsborough was sent to retake her in a night attack. He picked out a crew of thirty-five officers and men, and dividing them into four boats' companies started on his desperate undertaking, for the *Comet* was in full possession of two hundred reckless men, whose trade was death. Plying noiselessly under the vessel's side the little party boarded, and after a severe fight succeeded in recapturing her; but not until over a hundred Greeks were killed, or an average of about three men to every one of the attacking party. Each man was a hero, for it was a hand-to-hand struggle for life, and many individual deeds of desperate bravery were done; for instance, the ward room steward, a powerful mulatto, killed with his own hand eleven pirates. Lieutenant John A. Carr, of Virginia, killed the captain of the gang and several men with his pistol, and the young lieutenant, whose dashing leadership contributed so much to the success of the expedition, was seen everywhere towering above his men, and smiting the enemy hip and thigh.

GENERAL TWIGGS' SWORDS.—Of General Twigg's swords, the *N. Y. Times* says: "These swords were found by General Butler in a bank at New Orleans, where they had been placed for safe keeping by Twigg when he left that city for Augusta, Ga., just before Butler's occupation in 1863. Butler forwarded them to President Lincoln, and he sent them to the Treasury Department, to be deposited in the vaults for safe keeping. At the time General Butler forwarded the swords to President Lincoln he also sent a letter recommending that one of them be given to West Point, that one be placed in the Patent Office, and that the other be given to the General in the Union Army who should most distinguish himself during the war, and a resolution was passed in one house of Congress bestowing the sword on General Butler, but failed to secure the vote of the other House. The General had forgotten all about the swords, knew not where they were, and in fact, their existence was for a long time unknown to any one beyond the immediate custodian of the vaults, until one day when he was making a tour of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Mr. Caslear, at that time the custodian, showed them to him. Butler was very much interested, and asked that they be lent to him to exhibit at a dinner party he was to give in a day or two. Mr. McCarter, at that time chief of the bureau, had a box made large enough to contain them all, and they were sent to the General's house in charge of a messenger, who returned them to the vaults after they had been inspected. This is the only time they have been outside the Treasury since they were first deposited there. The public is already familiar with the recent contest for the possession of the swords by Mrs. Gindella, an English lady, who claimed them, alleging that Gen. Twigg gave them to her before his departure from New Orleans. Assistant Secretary French, to whom the subject was referred for examination, decided adversely to the claimant, and ruled that the weapons are the lawful property of the Government. It is highly probable, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend to Congress at the next session a return of the swords to the heirs of General Twigg. One of these swords was presented to Twigg by the State of Georgia, one by the City of Augusta, Ga., and one by the President of the United States, in accordance with a resolution of Congress. The third sword is the one which attracts the most attention, and well it may, for it is a most beautiful weapon, the blade being of the finest tempered steel, covered with delicate etching, while in the pearl and gold hilt are two sapphires, a topaz, and a diamond, each of at least a carat in weight. The scabbard, which is said to be of solid gold, has several battle scenes, both in relief and etching, and also the inscription: "Presented by the United States, agreeable to a resolution of Congress, to Brigadier-General David E. Twigg, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in storming Monterey. Resolution approved March 2, 1847." This sword was manufactured by the Ames Company at Chicopee, Mass., and its estimated value is \$30,000. The two others are valued at \$5,000 each.

MR. ORVILLE GRANT, brother of ex-President Grant, has been removed to an insane asylum, his mania being delusions as to enormous business operations in which he is about to make his fortune.

MICHAEL TORIN has been respite'd until Oct. 20, pending a decision upon his application for a pardon or the commutation of his sentence.

The French Society of Aerial Navigation is taking up the question of reaching the North Pole by means of balloons.

\$75,000 has been thus far expended in raising the *Eurydice*, and there is little expectation that the sunken *Vanguard* will ever be seen again above the surface.

The Spanish forces are to have autumn manoeuvres this year, in Old Castille, directed by Marshal Quesada, with about 30,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 80 guns. The King will be present at the operations, which will commence at the latter end of September.

WHILE on her passage to Nicolaitoff, to take part in an intended review, the *Sulina*, a Russian torpedo vessel, blew up consequent on the explosion of her boiler, killing two stokers and five engine men and a large proportion of her crew.

At the request of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, arrangements have been made by the British Admiralty for the supply of a quantity of unused stores provided for the *Alert* Expedition, and which were brought home again from the Arctic Regions.

A THOROUGH overhauling has been commenced in the whole Intendance Department of the Russian army. A board is sitting in Odessa, and there are commissions working in the various sections of operation of the Russian army. The amount alleged to have been misappropriated amounts to more than twenty-nine millions of roubles.

LIEUT. F. DE ZUBOVICH, the Hungarian officer who two or three years ago rode from Posh to Paris in a fortnight, is going to attempt to cross from Dover to Calais upon the back of the mare he rode on that occasion. He has invented an apparatus which will be fastened to the mare's chest, and by means of which he expects to be able to keep her afloat.

A TELEGRAM, dated Constantinople, Aug. 12, says: General Todleben has made an arrangement with a Russian company to provide fifty vessels in twenty days as transports for the Imperial Guard on its return to Russia. The troops will be conveyed in three voyages to Odessa. The remainder of the army will then retire upon the lines of eastern Roumelia, where 50,000 men will remain. Adrianople will be evacuated in six weeks.

RUSSIA AND TURKISH SOLDIERS.

WE have had occasion before this to allude to the two volumes published by Macmillan & Co., London and New York, containing the war correspondence of the *Daily News*, "with a connecting narrative forming a continuous history of the war between Russia and Turkey." From these volumes we condense a description and comparative estimate of the Russian and Turkish soldiers, not undertaking to follow the language of the writer. The Russian soldiers are described as happy with their lump of black bread and glass of whiskey, or tumbler of weak tea, with, in the evening, perhaps a basin of weak soup, something like the "black broth" of the Spartans. Marching heavily laden at the rate of four miles an hour does not afford them sufficient vent for their energies; they must needs caper as they go when marching at ease, and when they halt there is always a dance. They sing the live long day, and by night as well, when they are marching by night, and sing as strongly as they march, as they dance, as they shout in social converse, as they indulge in horse play, and as they fight. They are physically a very masterful people, imbued with a vast force of energy that is neither fitful nor evanescent, yet, withal, unlike most strong races gifted with habitual patience, sweetness of temper, and self-restraint, and their civility is as marked as their sense of duty. The Russian soldier, contrary to received opinion, is a cleanly animal. He takes to water like a duck. Sooner than not bathe at all, he will bathe in uninviting water. Their character was shown by a scene at a well to which some soldiers came while marching tortured with thirst. There was something almost terrible in the feverish eagerness with which the men drank. But there was no selfish struggling for the grateful water—no, the fellows took their turn contentedly, and some there were whose thirst was yet unquenched when the bugle sounded the "fall in," and who obeyed the signal woefully indeed, but without hesitation. The Russian soldier of the line is indeed beyond all praise. The officers themselves say: "Al, if we were half as good as our soldiers, the Russian army would be the best in the world." The company and regimental officers are good, but the battalion commanders were proverbially careless, negligent and indifferent. This is due to the fact that all ambition ceases with promotion to a majority and the command of a battalion. The officer then has little to fear and little to hope for but his retirement and his pension. Unless he does something very bad, his battalion cannot be taken from him; and unless he has some opportunity to distinguish himself, or unless he has powerful friends, it is difficult for him to get a regiment. The result is that he settles down into an apathetic, indifferent officer, who barely does his duty and no more, with nothing better to look forward to. The commanders of regiments are a superior class of men, being either men promoted for distinguished service, superior ability, or else officers of the Guard; men of good families with position, education, and fortune, with honor and reputation at stake.

The Russian generals were rather below than above the average. This is due to the fact that the best officers in the Russian army who should now be its general officers, were driven from the service by the popular feeling against the Army, which arose from the ill-success attending the war in the Crimea. When they retired their places were filled by men of an inferior class, whose want of means prevented their retiring into private life, or whose want of education prevented their adopting a civil profession, or whose want of sensibility made them indifferent to the contumely heaped upon them. And these are the men who were the generals at the outbreak of the Turkish war. Again, all those high in command in the Russian army were very old men. They were men who studied the military art forty and even fifty years ago, since which time the science of war has undergone most important changes and developments—a revolution in short. In addition to this, they were men who, for the most part, never look into a book, and who rarely read a newspaper, and appeared to be utterly oblivious of the march of progress and of science, especially in the military art. Their whole lives may be said to have passed in one occupation; their whole minds, whatever they ever had, concentrated on one object, and that one of the most trivial to which the human mind can descend—card playing. They had done nothing else, thought of nothing else, for years. Their minds had rusted, until they were as dull, as heavy and as incapable of receiving new impressions as the veriest clochopper. Called from their card tables by the trumpet of war, they rose, rubbed their eyes, looked round them completely bewildered, and were as thoroughly out of the current of modern war as if they had been asleep for forty years. Not even Rip Van Winkle, with his rusty gun dropping to pieces after his long sleep, was more bewildered and lost than the majority of these poor old generals suddenly thrown into the campaign at the head of their brigades, divisions and corps.

Another correspondent argues that the Turks are better soldiers individually than the Russians. The strategy of both, perhaps, was equally bad; but as regards both major and minor tactics, the Turks were simply immeasurably superior. The Turks were better armed than the Russians both in great and small arms. The Turks have engineers who can design admirable defensive positions. The Russian engineers seem incapable of repairing a hole in a bridge. There is no braver man alive than the Russian soldier, but a brave soldier cannot continually face more than the fair chances of war. The Russian soldier was called on to face these, and dangers in addition which appealed with infinitely greater intensity of horror to his imagination. He knew that if he but received a bullet in the ankle joint when he was in the front of an unsuccessful attack, the chances were even that he would die a death of torture, humiliation and mutilation. No moral courage, no mental hardihood, could stand against this horrible conviction.

The inherent weakness of an army such as the Turkish, that can only act on the defensive, was shown at Plevna. If Osman's army could have manoeuvred on the field of battle; if it had had discipline, good officers, tactical education, enabling Osman to handle it as an army should be handled, he would not have allowed his communications to be cut and himself to be shut up like a monster spider in his own web. He would have retired from Plevna before it was too late, have refused battle against superior numbers, but have hovered on the Russian right flank ready to strike at a favorable moment—a continual menace to the Russian communication. The enemy could never have crossed the Balkans as long as this army remained anywhere between Plevna and Widdin; and with its back to the Balkans it could always have defied attack, as easily as at Plevna. Such might have been the development of the campaign if Osman Pasha's army were like a European one, capable of acting on the offensive, of manoeuvring in the open country, of executing rapid movements, of striking swift, heavy blows. As it was, his troops could only sit in the trenches and shoot until they were all starved out like wild beasts.

THE English Volunteer Artillery are very much delighted at being allowed to use this year, for the first time, the 10-inch gun in the exercises at the annual meeting at Shoeburyness. And they made very good practice. Sixteen guns' crews of volunteers, after a few hours' drill, seldom failed to hit the target with it, either directly or by ricochet. Five of the sixteen, indeed, hit it "directly" in each of the three rounds, three wide, two wide, two direct hits, and one ricochet. No detachment missed the target altogether, and only one made but a single hit.

THE following is from Victoria, New South Wales: "An extraordinary proposal, which, we notice by a late telegram, has been abandoned, had been mooted in regard to the turret-ship *Cerberus*, as an effectual way of testing her strength, and the power of the batteries forming the defences at the Heads. It was suggested, it is stated, by Captain Mandeville, of the *Cerberus*. This vessel, fully manned, was to be stripped for action, proceed outside the Heads, and then run the gauntlet of the batteries, which were to fire at her with shot and shell. The men on board the turret-ship were of course to be under cover. Capt. Mandeville has given his assurance that there would be no danger. Only the 80-pounder guns at the Heads were to be used, not the 300-pounders. He proposed to give the batteries every chance, and would come through the passage in open daylight, at medium speed. The proposition had been very adversely criticised by the Press."

A LONG and, under present circumstances, somewhat perilous journey through Asiatic Turkey, from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean, has just been accomplished by Mr. Gratton Geary, the editor of the *Times of India*. From Bagdad a centre, he visited the great Mohammedan shrines at Kasmaln, Kerbilla, and Nejeef on the borders of Arabia. Over a thousand miles of the whole distance was accomplished on horseback. The Arabs on both banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and the Kurds in the north, being delivered for the time from the restraint usually imposed by the presence of Turkish troops, are very unruly and give much trouble, rendering the caravan routes unsafe, pillaging villagers and unarmed travellers. Mr. Geary is a non-commissioned officer in the Bombay Volunteers, and at Muscat he visited the sovereign of the Arabian kingdom of Oman in the uniform of that corps.

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

BIRTH.

SMITH.—At Fort Monroe, Va., August 21, 1878, the wife of Lieut. Sebree Smith, 24 Artillery, of a daughter.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

KETCHUM.—At Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 24th of Aug., 1878, Mrs. EMILY A. KETCHUM, wife of Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adjutant 22d U. S. Infantry, and only daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Bemis, of Canandaigua, N. Y.

IN MEMORIAM.

MANSSEN.—On Saturday, August 24, at 5.30 p.m., at Hotel Dieu, of yellow fever, CHARLES MANSSEN, late Master-at-Arms in the United States Navy, on board the U. S. S. *Canon*, a native of Carlskrona, Sweden, aged 24 years.

He was a man amongst a thousand, beloved by all his shipmates and respected by all his officers through the five years he was attached to this vessel. Enemies he had none, and it is with feelings of deep regret and sorrow that we learn of his sudden death, and we therefore adopt the following resolutions: Resolved, That in the death of Charles Manssen, our late Master-at-Arms, we lose one who has endeared himself to us all, one who has been our friend through all the trials and vicissitudes incident to this life, and one who was always ready with a helping hand to carry us through all our troubles.

Resolved, That to the widow of the deceased we extend our heartfelt sympathy for her sudden bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to her who has lost a kind and loving husband, and that they be published in the *New Orleans Picayune* and the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.

L. A. DECKERT, Apothecary,
W. HENDERSON, Yeoman,
WALTER HART, Gunner's Mate,
Committee in behalf of the ship's company.
On board the U. S. steamer *Canon*, Aug. 26, 1878.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES MANSSEN.

Who departed this life on August 24, 1878. He was a man who was beloved by all who knew him; an honest and upright, noble and generous man, and who was the best and staunchest friend we ever had. He is past all grief and sorrow now, but it is with feelings of the deepest regret and sorrow that we bear of his death. May his soul rest in peace.

L. D. AND E. D.

